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EXERCISES FOR CONVERSATION

FOR THE

USE OF SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE LESSONS.

Translation of the „Manuel de la Conversation" par B. Egal (B. v. d. Lage).

BY

V. D. LAGE.

Englische Erzählung

zur

Übung in der Umgangssprache

für den Schulgebrauch und zum Selbstunterricht.

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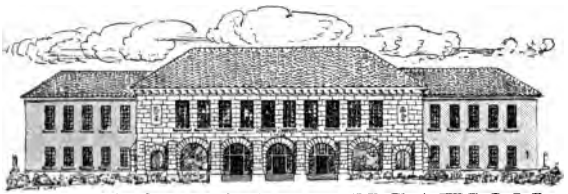
Preis (kartoniert): ℳ 0,80.



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Preface to the 1st edition.

The success which the „Manuel de la Conversation" obtained, has at the request of many friends induced me to translate it into the English language, and I trust my modest effort will be kindly received, and prove useful to beginners.

I fully intended giving the pronunciation of some of the most difficult words after Walker's system, but our printers having no ciphered types, I was obliged to content myself with marking only, by German letters, the pronunciation of a few foreign words.

Berlin, 1870.

Preface to the 2nd and 3rd edition.

Having resided for two years in England, I am enabled to present this new edition of the „Manual" to the public in an enlarged and improved form. The original one has been carefully revised and corrected, while at the suggestion of a friend, to whom I am much indebted, an account of the Jewish feasts has been added. It is therefore with confidence that I look forward to gaining new friends and patrons for my little book.

London, 1874.

Berlin, 1891.

Preface to the 4th edition.

My stay in Oxford (for the vacation-course at St. Hugh's Hall directed by Mrs. Burch) enabled me to revise most carefully my little book. I am happy to state that I am much indebted to my kind Oxford friend and hostess (for the last week of my stay in that town) Miss Swann, Associate of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and President of The Oxford Ladies' Brass Rubbing Society, for the trouble she took in looking it over. I feel assured my little book need not be afraid of reappearing in public.

Oxford, July 1900.

Bertha von der Lage.

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1.

If you would like to pass for[1] an accomplished young lady, you must understand the English language. You must not be satisfied with murdering the Queen's English[2], or with a superficial knowledge of it, you should know it thoroughly[3], and speak it fluently[4], for it is now one of the languages most in use[5]. You will learn it by a great deal[6] of reading, talking and learning by heart, and it is necessary to practise[7] it much in order not[8] to forget it.

[1] gelten (to pass over in silence, mit Stillſchweigen übergehen. to pass away, verſchwinden. to pass by, vorübergehen). [2] das Engliſche radebrechen. [3] gründlich. [4] geläufig. [5] am meiſten geſprochen. [6] viel. [7] fleißig treiben. [8] um nicht.

I. Spring.

2.

Easter was past. The Jews had celebrated the feast of Lots or Purim, a day spent in pleasure and gratitude to God who allowed them to triumph over the wicked Haman in the persons of the beautiful queen Esther and her uncle Mordecai. Four weeks after, at Easter, they celebrated the Passover in commemoration of the departure from Egypt, in remembrance of which they eat unleavened[1] bread for a whole week. The Catholics* had observed Lent[2], which begins after Shrove-Tuesday[3] with Ash-Wednesday; all

[1] ungeſäuert. [2] Faſtenzeit (fasting-day, Faſtentag). [3] Faſtnachtsdienstag (shrove-tide, carnival, Faſtnachtzeit), Aſchermittwoch.

* Roman C., ſagt man in England.

Christendom had celebrated Palm-Sunday[4]; Maundy-Thursday[5] in Passion-week[6] all good Christians had communicated (attended the Lord's supper[7], taken the sacrament); Good-Friday[8] and Easter-Sunday, the clergymen had spoken to them of the Crucifixion of Jesus-Christ and of the Resurrection[9] of our Saviour. The children had sought their Easter-eggs painted in different colours. Winter had passed away, Spring-time, that most agreeable season, was drawing near[10]. The ice has melted away, the sky is clear, the air has become soft, and the days are longer. The trees are covered with buds, spring-flowers begin to blossom; the birds of passage[11] come back from the south and build their nests in their northern countries. Every body[12] leaves the dull house to take an airing[13], either in a carriage or on foot[14].

---

[4] Palmſonntag. [5] grüner Donnerstag. [6] Karwoche. [7] Abendmahl (in England kommuniziert man nur Sonntags). [8] Karfreitag. [9] Auferſtehung. [10] näherte ſich. [11] Zugvögel. [12] jedermann (nobody, niemand, somebody, jemand). [13] Erholung in friſcher Luft. [14] zu Fuß.

3.

People go out to take a walk in the fields, the parks and the forests. In the country[1] the children observe the work of the country-people who manure[2], plough and harrow their fields. They walk behind their plough[3] in the furrows[4] singing as merrily as the lark[5]. They plant potatoes, they sow the (spring-) corn: oats[6], barley, pease,

---

[1] auf dem Lande (to go into the country, auf das Land gehen. country-air, Landluft. in this country, hier zu Lande. abroad, außer Landes). [2] düngen, pflügen, eggen. [3] (to put the cart before the horse, die Pferde hinter den Pflug ſpannen, eine Sache verkehrt anfangen). [4] Furche; wrinkle, Furche im Geſicht. [5] Lerche. [6] Hafer, Gerſte, Erbſen, Linſen (lentil-porridge, Linſengericht, lentil-soup, Linſenſuppe), Wicken.

lentils, vetches; while (the winter-corn) wheat[7] and rye are already covering the ground with their delicate green blades. The children amuse themselves in seeking mole-hills[8], but they do not succeed in catching a single mole. Grass is springing up[9] in the meadows; the clover[10], primroses, cowslips, daisies, dandelions and buttercups invite the little folks to gather them for nosegays[11], while the sparrows are chirping[12], the lark is trilling[13], the swallow warbling[14] and the quail calling[15].

---

[7] Weizen und Roggen (Indian wheat, türkiſcher Weizen). [8] Maulwurfshaufen (to make a mountain out of a mole-hill, aus d. Mücke u. ſ. w.). [9] ſproßt. [10] Klee (leaf of trefoil, Kleeblatt), Primel, Schlüſſelblume, Gänſeblümchen, Löwenzahn, Butterblume. [11] Bouquet. [12] Sperlinge zwitſchern. [13] Lerche trillert. [14] Schwalbe zwitſchert (one swallow makes no summer, eine Schwalbe macht keinen Sommer). [15] Wachtel ſchlägt.

* Drücken zu Kameelen machen

4.

The return of Spring also invites the family of Mr. Frank[1] James to spend the mornings and evenings in the garden, the parents take short strolls, while the children help the gardener in sowing seeds or planting flowers, weeding[2] and raking the gravelled walks and the flower-beds with their nice box-edgings, watering[3] the grass plots[4] with a hose, and mowing the grass with a mowing-machine; they look attentively at his skilful hands, when he is grafting[5] a fruit-tree in the orchard[6]. They are rejoiced to see one flower spring up after the other, snow-drops[7],

---

[1] Franz. [2] jäten, harken; Buchsbaumeinfaſſung. [3] begießen, (watering-can, Gießkanne). [4] Grasplatz, Schlauch (turf, Raſen, Rennbahn, Torf; gentlemen of the turf, Freunde der Pferderennen). [5] pfropft. [6] Obſtgarten. [7] Schneeglöckchen, Veilchen, Krokus, engl. Hyacinthe, Hyacinthe, Maiblume, Stiefmütterchen (at heart's ease, nach Herzenswunſch).

violets, crocuses, hair-bells, hyacinths, lilies of the valley and heart's ease, the sweet odours of which fill the air with perfume, or they listen to the songs of the nightingale hidden in the groves of lilac[8]. Mr. James likes to do some gardening; he goes to the orchard, where the almond-trees[9], the cherry- and chestnut-trees, covered with delicate white and pink blossoms, seem to promise a luxuriant reward for the pains[10] he takes with them; he examines the apricot-[11] and peach-trees which in the form of espaliers cover the wall; he visits his nursery-garden[12] to see if his young plum-trees, apple- and pear-trees promise to bear soon. Mrs. James is in her kitchen-garden planting vegetables, such as: all sorts of cabbage[13], white, green and red cabbage, cabbage-turnip[14] etc., she looks into her (manure) frames[15] to choose a dish of carrots[16] for her husband's dinner; she cuts cauliflower or asparagus, or finds some young turnips for mutton-broth.

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[8] in den Fliederbüschen verborgen. [9] Mandel-, Kirsch-, Kastanienbäume. [10] to take pains, sich Mühe geben (without pains no gains, ohne Mühe kein Gewinn. to give pain, Schmerz machen. I have a pain in my side, meine Seite schmerzt mich). [11] Aprikosen-, Pfirsichbäume. [12] Baumschule. [13] Kohl. [14] Kohlrübe, unbekannt in England. [15] Mistbeet (forcing house, Treibhaus, green house, Gewächshaus). [16] Mohrrüben, Blumenkohl, Spargel, weiße Rüben, Hammelfleischbrühe.

5.

At the time when all nature is in her prime[1], we celebrate Whitsuntide, the feast of the outpouring of the Holy Ghost, after having kept Ascension-day[2]. The Jews have at the same time their feast of Pentecost or feast of weeks, so called because it is seven weeks after the Passover

---

[1] Blütezeit, (in the prime of life, in der Blüte der Jahre). [2] Himmelfahrtstag.

to commemorate the promulgation of the Law on Mount Sinai. They fill their houses and their Synagogue with flowers, for it is a feast of pleasure, quite different from the day of mourning kept some time later in the summer, the anniversary of the destruction of the Temple. People like to spend[3] one of these holidays in the country, for it is refreshing to escape for a short time at least from the noise and heat of the town[4]. Among these people are Mr. and Mrs. James who decide to make a little trip[5]. On the eve[6] of setting out[7] the mother is busy with preparations for the short journey. The children are much afraid of oversleeping[8] themselves and thus not being ready at day-break, the time appointed for setting off. At first they are so restless that they think they cannot get a wink of sleep[9]; but afterwards they sleep so soundly[10] that their mother has a great deal of trouble to get them out of bed by telling them, „It is day-light[11] already.“ Now they remember their resolutions to get up early, and spring to their feet exclaiming, „What kind of day is it?“ Fortunately the weather is most beautiful[12], and they are not long dressing, for Mrs. James said to them, „Make haste[13], and get ready in a few minutes, the carriage will be here directly[14]. Do not keep it waiting.“

[3] verbringen (to spend money, Geld ausgeben). [4] (city, innere Stadt. to go out of town, to leave town, die Stadt verlaſſen). [5] Ausflug (pic-nic, Landpartie). [6] Vorabend (the evening crowns the day, Ende gut, alles gut). [7] aufbrechen (zu einer Reiſe). [8] Die Zeit verſchlafen (alarum, Weckeruhr). [9] kein Auge zuthun. [10] feſt. [11] heller Tag (it is clear as day, ſonnenklar). [12] außerordentlich ſchön (the barometer has risen, fallen). [13] beeilt euch. [14] ſogleich.

6.

They pour the water from the jug[1] into the basin[2] on the washing-stand[3] to wash their hands and faces with

[1] Waſſerkrug (auch ewer). [2] Waſchbecken. [3] Waſchtoilette.

cold water and (a cake of) soap[4], dry them with their (rough or soft) towels[5], clean their teeth with a tooth-brush[6] and tooth-powder and rinse[7] their mouths afterwards. They comb and brush their hair: the girls take good care to make their parting straight and in the middle; they plait[8] their hair and arrange it[9] with hair-pins in a nice girlish becoming[10] fashion. They did not even forget to pare their nails[11], for they had not the bad custom of biting[12] them. The little girls had scarcely put on their dresses[13] and the boys their clothes[14] (waist-coats, jackets and trowsers) when they heard the rolling of a carriage. It stopped before the house, the coachman cracked his whip[15] to announce his arrival. Mrs. (Mary, Abk. Polly) James begs her husband to look at his watch[16], hers has stopped[17]; she had forgotten to wind it up[18] (the [large, small] hand or the [watch-]spring is broken), and the clock[19] goes much too fast (too slow)[20]. The clock has just struck six (it is 5 minutes to six [o'clock], it is past six, it is half past, a quarter past six [o'clock], a quarter to six), it is time to set off. „Put on your hats[21], girls, your round straw-hats, not your bonnets[22], and your jackets. Take your caps, boys. Do not forget your shawls etc., for the air is still rather[23] fresh. Take your parasols[24]

---

[4] Seife (soap-dish). [5] Handtuch (towel-horse). [6] (brush-tray). [7] ausſpülen (footbath, Fußwanne, slop pail, Ausgußeimer). [8] flechten ihr Haar in Zöpfe. [9] the plait, die Flechte. [10] kleidſam. [11] die Nägel beſchneiden. (to hit the nail on the head, den Nagel auf den Kopf treffen). [12] abnagen (the nails are in mourning). [13] Kleid, Anzug einer Frau. [14] Kleidungsſtücke, Weſten, Jacken, Beinkleider. [15] knallte mit der Peitſche. [16] Uhr (a keyless w. Remontoiruhr). [17] iſt ſtehen geblieben. [18] aufzuziehen, der Zeiger iſt zerbrochen, die Uhrfeder. [19] Stutzuhr, Turmuhr. [20] geht vor, nach (never tells the right time, is fast, slow; it strikes the halfhours, the quarters). [21] Männerhut, runder Hut von Frauen. [22] Damenhut. [23] ziemlich friſch. [24] Sonnenſchirm (sun-shade), Elfenbeingriff.

with the ivory handles, sticks and botanical cases[25] too. Are you ready at last? The horses are growing impatient. Coachman, put these water-proofs, these rugs and ulsters into the strap.“[26]

[25] Botaniſiertrommel. [26] Riemen.

7.

They descend the staircase[1] at full speed[2] and the boys Alfred (Alfy), Thomas[3] (Tom) and Henry (Harry) are in raptures with[4] the beautiful horses; they were white horses[5] (grey horses, dapple-grey horses, black horses, bay horses, chestnut horses, sorrel-horses) and fiery animals, they neighed[6] and pawed the ground[7], while the children were admiring their beautiful manes. The coachman told them that they had been saddle-horses[8] and that without doubt they would at last become cart-horses[9]. Mr. James did not admire them less, for in most cases hired carriages[10] are drawn by old mares, but it was evident that the coachman took good care[11] of them, their harness[12] and reins, all was in the best order. At last all the wrappers[13], the umbrellas etc. had been placed

[1] Treppe (up-stairs, oben, down-stairs, unten. to go up-stairs, down-stairs, die Treppe hinauf, hinunter gehen). [2] in größeſter Eile. [3] (tom-fooleries, Narrenspoſſen), Heinrich. [4] ſind entzückt über (on horse-back, zu Pferde. to go on horse-back, reiten). [5] Schimmel, Grauſchimmel, Apfelſchimmel, Rappen (auf Schuſters Rappen, to trudge on foot), Braune, Fuchs, Goldfuchs. [6] wieherten. [7] Boden (im Freien), floor, Fußboden. [8] saddle- or riding-horse, Reitpferd (I'll win the horse or lose the saddle, ich will etwas Rechtes gewinnen oder gar nichts; to take a ride, ausreiten). [9] Karrengaul. [10] Mietswagen (hackney-coach iſt ein veraltetes Wort (cab, Droſchke). [11] gut ſorgte für, pflegte. [12] Geſchirr und Zügel (fig. im Zügel halten, to keep a tight hand over; in den Zügel fallen, to stop a horse). [13] Umhang, Regenſchirm (umbrella-stand, Schirmſtänder).

in the boot[14] and under the seats. The (carriage-)steps[15] were let down and the (coach-)door was opened; all the family got in[16], two of the boys took their places on the (coach-) box[17]. The coachman cracked his whip, and the horses[18] trotted away; the quarter of an hour's grace granted to all pleasure-parties was past, they were even 20 minutes late.

---

[14] Wagenkaſten. [15] Wagentritt. [16] ſtieg ein. [17] Kutſcherbock. [18] (never look a gift horse in the mouth, einem geſchenkten Gaul ſieht man nicht ins Maul. Steckenpferd, hobby, hobby-horse, fig. und Steckenpferd für Kinder), das akademiſche Viertel.

8.

The gates[1] were passed, the carriage was soon on the high-road[2] which was bordered[3] by hedges of dog-roses and haw-thorn, by willows and poplars, the leaves are much damaged[4] by caterpillars and cock-chafers[5]. On both sides of the road[6] stretch fertile fields which look so promising that you wish, while looking at them, that no hail-storm[7] may destroy their fruit. Farther in the distance are green meadows, on which herds of sheep[8], oxen and goats are grazing watched by herdsmen[9], shepherds, cowherds and sheepdogs. The lambs[10] skip about round the ewes[11], the oxen bellow[12], the cows low[12], the sheep, goats and kids bleat[13] while their bells are ringing[14].

---

[1] Thor. [2] Chauſſee (high-way, Landſtraße. high-wayman, Straßenräuber. [3] eingefaßt von Hecken wilder Roſen und Hageborn. (may, weiße Blüte vom Hageborn), Weiden und Pappeln. [4] zerfreſſen von Raupen. [5] Maikäfer (auch may-fly). [6] (auf halbem Wege, half-way; auf den Weg machen, to set out; das hat gute Wege, there's no fear of it). [7] Hagelſchlag. [8] Schafe, Ochſen, Ziegen (scape-goat, Sündenbock). [9] Hirten, Schafhirten. [10] die Lämmer ſpringen (paschal-lamb, Oſterlamm. fleecy clouds, Lämmerchen am Himmel). [11] Mutterſchaf. [12] brüllen. [13] meckern, blöken. [14] Glocken läuten.

Butterflies[15] of the most gorgeous[16] colours are flying about, hovering[17] over the wild flowers, but they are pursued[18] by the youthful wanderers who try to catch[19] them with their butterfly-nets in order to complete[20] their collections. Bees suck[21] the honey out of the calyx[22] of the trefoil, sweet-brier (ar)[23] and others of their favourite flowers and return to the bee-hive[24] laden with their sweet prey[25]. Suddenly the coachman stops the horses; they had reached the turnpike[26] where they must pay.

[15] Schmetterling. [16] prächtig. [17] ſchwebend. [18] verfolgt. [19] fangen. [20] vervollſtändigen. [21] ſaugen, Honig. [22] Kelch. [23] wohlriechende wilde Roſe. [24] Bienenkorb. [25] Beute. [26] Chauſſeehaus.

9.

At last the children perceived the end of their little journey[1] which was a large farm[2]. All stepped out of the carriage; while Mrs. James talked with the farmer's wife[3], the children ran away to the poultry-yard[4] to look at all those curious things at which any person bred in a town wonders. In the midst of the yard they found a little pond[5] filled with ducks[6] and geese[7] accompanied by their ducklings[8]. In one corner of the court a cock was standing on a dunghill[9], crowing with all his might[10]; he had found a barley-corn[11], and called all the hens to come near. Suddenly one of the hens surrounded by her chickens[12], begins to cluck[13], and the little ones make

[1] journey, Reiſe zu Lande, voyage, Reiſe zu Waſſer (to make a journey, R. machen). [2] Meierei, Pachtung. [3] wife, verheiratete Frau, woman, Frau im allgemeinen. [4] Hühnerhof. [5] Teich. [6] Enten. [7] goose, geese, Gans, Gänſe (green goose, junge Gans, goose-skin, Gänſehaut). [8] Gänschen (fig. simpleton. roasted goose, Gänſebraten. goose's fat, goose's dripping, Gänſeſchmalz. Adam's ale, Gänſewein). [9] Düngerhaufen. [10] aus vollem Halſe. [11] Gerſtenkorn (am Auge, sty). [12] Küchlein (to have a bone to pick with one, mit einem ein Hühnchen zu pflücken haben). [13] glucken.

haste to hide themselves under the wings[14] of their mother. By the aid of a telescope[15] our family discovered high up in the air a hawk[16] flying in circles, but not daring to approach nearer. In a corner a peacock[17] struts along; his beautiful coloured tail[18] is much admired by the children. Fortunately he loses a feather which is carefully taken up by Henry crying to the others, „Look, what a charming eye is at the end of it?“ Their thoughts are so engrossed[19] by it, that they pay[20] no attention whatever to the turkey[21] gobbling[22] not far off[23].

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[14] Flügel. [15] Fernrohr. [16] Habicht (vulture, Geier. hawked nose, Roman nose, Habichtsnase). [17] Pfau stolziert einher. [18] Schweif. [19] in Anspruch genommen. [20] nicht die geringste Aufmerksamkeit schenken. [21] Truthahn. [22] kollert. [23] nicht weit davon.

10.

The yard is surrounded by the buildings for husbandry[1]. Farmer[2] Ralph Williams takes[3] the children to the stables; those for the black cattle[4] are empty, as well as the sheepfold[5], but the pig-sty[6] is full of grunting pigs[7]. In the trough[8] is bran[9] or milk which is used for fattening the sucking-pigs[10]. In the horses' stable the children find their own carriage-horses feeding on a bundle of hay[11] which the groom[12] has put into the rack[13] over the crib[14]. Afterwards they will stretch their tired limbs[15] on the litter[16]. Two little rabbits[17] played at their feet; the farmer's horses

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[1] Wirtschaftsgebäude (husband, Gatte, Landwirt). [2] Pächter Rudolf. [3] führt. [4] Hornvieh. [5] Schafstall, Schafhürde (a wolf in sheep's clothing, ein Wolf in Schafskleidern). [6] Schweinestall. [7] grunzende Schweine (roast-pork, Schweinebraten. hog's grease, Schweineschmalz. wild-boar, Wildschwein). [8] Trog. [9] Kleie. [10] Spanferkel. [11] Bündel Heu (to feed on, essen, fressen). [12] Stallknecht. [13] Raufe. [14] Krippe, auch Kinderbett. [15] Glieder. [16] Streu. [17] Kaninchen.

were at the watering-place[18]. The pigeon-house[19] (dove-cot) is full of cooing pigeons[20]; in the hen's-roost[21] only one hen sits, hatching[22] the eggs she has laid. As the last thing the dog-kennel[23] is looked at; the yard-dogs[24] which are chained there, are already their friends, they do not bark[25], they wag[26] their tails. A tall Newfoundland, Alfred's favourite, springs up to him, and standing upright on his hind-legs[27], puts his fore paws[28] on the boy's shoulders. The little girls were frightened at these large dogs and of the bull-dog that followed Mr. Williams and growled and snarled at the strangers; they preferred the nice Pommeranians[29], the lively retrievers and the elegant grey-hounds which licked their hands, and they amused themselves especially with the tricks[30] of a little shorn poodle-dog; Mrs. W. had even a fat pug-dog[31], while Evelyn W. loved her spaniel[32] better than all the others.

[18] Tränke. [19] Taubenhaus. [20] girrende Tauben. [21] Hühnerhaus. [22] ſitzt brütend (new-laid eggs, friſch gelegte Eier. to brood over, brüten über ſig.). [23] Hundeſtall. [24] Hofhund. [25] bellen (~~his bark is worse than his bite~~). [26] mit dem Schweif wedeln. [27] Hinterbeine. [28] Vorderpfoten. [29] Spitz, Hühnerhund, Windhund. [30] Kunſtſtück. [31] Mops. [32] Wachtelhund.

11.

Meanwhile Evelyn, the eldest of the girls, had arranged the dinner-table[1] in an arbour overgrown with honeysuckle[2] before the house. The children were called to dinner[3], and they laughingly promised not to be dainty about their food[4]. They found a clean table cloth[5] spread

[1] den Tiſch gedeckt (to put a leaf in the table, Platte einlegen; to draw it out at both ends). [2] Geißblattlaube. [3] zum Eſſen (breakfast, 1. Frühſtück, luncheon, 2. Frühſtück um 12 oder 1, dinner, Mittagbrot (oft um 5—7), supper, Abendeſſen, mealtimes, die Stunden der Mahlzeiten). [4] keine Koſtverächter ſein. [5] ſauberes Tiſchtuch.

over the board[6], pretty plates[7] with blue borders; egg-cups[8] belonging to the same dinner-service[9], knife-rests[10], pepper-box, mustard-pot and salt-cellar, even the oil-flask and vinegar-bottle[11] were not forgotten, for a salad-bowl[12] on the side-board[13] showed a delicious provision of lettuce. Napkins[14], silver table-spoons, knives and forks had been provided by their mother. The children after having put chairs round the table with much alacrity[15], eagerly[16] sat down to their meal. First a refreshing beverage[17] prepared of beer and currants[18] was served[19], afterwards plenty of eggs dressed[20] in various ways. There were omelettes[21], boiled, poached, fried and buttered eggs and a dish[22] of veal cutlets and spinage for Mr. James, who was no vegetarian and would otherwise have thought the dinner but slender fare[23], for gentlemen in general care more for meat[24] than for other dishes[25].

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[6] Tafel (to board with one, bei j. in der Koſt ſein. boarding-house, Speiſehaus. boarding-school, Penſion). [7] Teller. [8] Eierbecher. [9] Service. [10] Meſſerbänkchen, Pfeffer- und Salznäpfchen. [11] Öl- und Eſſigflaſche (in England gebraucht man cruet-stands, ſilberne (?) Geſtelle mit Eſſig- und Ölfläſchchen, Moſtrich- und Pfefferbüchſen u. ſ. w. nnd kennt die einzelnen Ausdrücke nicht, ausgenommen salt-cellar). [12] Salatnapf. [13] Nebentiſch, Schenktitch. [14] Servietten (napkin-ring), ſilberne Eßlöffel, Meſſer und Gabeln. [15] Munterkeit. [16] eifrig, begierig. [17] Getränk. [18] Korinthen. [19] aufgetragen (dinner is served, das Eſſen iſt aufgetragen. I'll serve him the same sauce, ich will ihn mit gleicher Münze bezahlen. first come, first served, wer zuerſt kommt, mahlt zuerſt). [20] zubereitet (ſ. anziehen). [21] Eierkuchen (ohne Mehl; mit Mehl, pancake), gekochte, weichgeſottene Setz- und Rühreier. [22] eine Schüſſel Kalbskoteletten und Spinat. [23] magere Koſt. [24] Fleiſch. [25] Speiſen.

12.

Then they had home-made bread[1], deliciously brown, fresh butter, which the farmer's wife had churned[2] herself,

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[1] hausbacken Brot (brown bread, Schwarzbrot. to keep one short, einem den Brotkorb höher hängen). [2] gebuttert.

marmalade, jam[5] and on a nice cheese-plate cream-cheese which some of the children preferred to their accustomed Swiss and Dutch cheese. There was even buttermilk for those who were fond of it[4]. The mother had enough to do to cut a sufficient number of (slices[5] of) bread-and-butter for the children, whose appetite had been sharpened[6] by the long drive[7] in the open air.

Dinner being over, the table was cleared[8], and the maid-servant brought the coffee: a tray[9] with cups and saucers, a coffee-pot under a cosy, milk-jug and sugar-basin[10]. Mrs. James poured out[11] the coffee; her husband took only one cup, but he liked it strong, and without milk. He called for a newspaper[12], took out his cigar-case[13] and lighted[14] a cigar. He would have liked better to smoke his much beloved pipe[15] (of meerschaum and amber-tipped), but he had left it at home[16]. Mrs. James had brought from town a sponge-cake[17], cracknels and biscuits, and the children ate and drank with good appetite[18], for they always liked cake[19], even after such a hearty repast[20] as they had just made.

[8] Obſtgelee, Käſeteller. [4] gern hatten. [5] Butterbrote (gew. nur bread a. b.; sandwich, doppeltes Butterbrot mit Fleiſch dazwiſchen). [6] geſchärft, gereizt. [7] Fahrt. [8] abgedeckt (Knights of the Round Table, die Ritter der Tafelrunde. the Lord's Table, des Herrn Tiſch). [9] Kaffeebrett mit Taſſen und Untertaſſen. [10] Zuckerſchale. [11] goß ein. [12] Zeitung (advertisement, Anzeige). [13] Cigarrentaſche (cigar-holder, Spitze). [14] ſteckte an. [15] Pfeife. [16] zu Hauſe (to go home, nach Hauſe gehen. to leave home, von Hauſe gehen). [17] aus der Stadt mitgebracht: Sandtorte, Brezeln und Zwieback. [18] ließen es ſich ſchmecken. [19] Kuchen ſchmeckte ihnen immer (I don't like it, es ſchmeckt mir nicht). [20] tüchtige Mahlzeit.

13.

As the heat[1] grew more and more oppressive, the proposition was made to go to the neighbouring forest. There

[1] Hitze (height of the fever, Fieberhitze).

our family, whom the farmer's children Charles (Charlie, Ly), George, Jane[2] and Kate had joined (little Rosie (y) and Bob W. remained at home), amused themselves with different games. They played at blind man's buff[3], at hide and seek, at battledore and shuttlecock, at puss in the corner, at ball, at hunting the ring[3], at forfeits; Charles even fetched his hoops and sticks, his tops and whips for the other boys, while the girls tried the swing[5] which George had himself constructed between two large pine-trees[6]. Afterwards Jane made pretty wreaths[7] and garlands of different leaves, especially of oak[8] and beach leaves, because they are stiff and large, which they put round their straw-hats with a bunch of fern in front[9]. Afterwards they sat down on the mossy ground, in the shade of large elm-trees[10] opposite an opening[11] in the wood, which was bordered by birch-[12] and plane-trees; in the middle of the grass was a group of maple-trees[13] and graceful acacias just in full blossom[14], filling the air with their sweet perfume, while the pretty singing-birds of the wood, finches[15], black-birds, linnets and thrushes made music to them. Sometimes a wagtail[16] hopped over the foot-path, or a curious robin[17] drew nearer, till an involuntary movement frightened it away[18]; not far off a lapwing[19] was pecking at a beetle[20] with its bill (beak), throwing the pieces into the air and catching them again with great skill[21]; the ant-hills swarmed with busy ants.

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[2] Johanna Hannah, Jenny, Hannchen). Bob, Robert (ebenſo Robert, Robin). [3] Blindekuh, Verſteck, Federball, verwechſelt das Bäumchen. [4] Ring ſuchen, Pfänderſpiele, Reifen und Stöcke, Kreiſel und Peitſchen (walking-stick, Spazierſtock). [5] Schaukel. [6] Fichte (pine-apple, fir-cone, Tannenzapfen). [7] Kranz, Guirlande. [8] Eiche und Buche. [9] ein Büſchel Farnkraut nach vorn (to beat about the bush, auf den Buſch klopfen). [10] Ulmen. [11] Lichtung. [12] Birken und Platanen. [13] Ahorn. [14] in voller Blüte. [15] Finken, Amſel, Hänfling, Droſſel. [16] Bachſtelze. [17] Rotkehlchen. [18] verſcheuchte. [19] Wiedehopf. [20] Käfer, Schnabel. [21] Geſchicklichkeit.

14.

Margaret (Peggy) and Lucy (ie) James had discovered a lake, on the clear surface of which the large leaves of the white and yellow water-lily and other aquatic plants[1] were waving to and fro[2], and they begged their parents to make a little excursion in a boat[3] with them. Every body wished to be of the party[4], and happily, they found two boats large enough for them all; George and Charles had much practice in rowing[5], and Mr. James took the oars[6] in the second boat, his wife and Evelyn were at the helm[7]. They untied[8] the boats from the weeping-willows[9] on the bank of the lake, where they were fastened, and enjoyed the beautiful sunset[10]. It was so still that they heard the magpie[11] and the woodpecker in the neighbouring fir-trees and the distant cry of the cuckoo[12]. A greenfinch was sitting on an alder[13]; it had fetched some thistle and burdock[14] seeds and was returning to its nest; at the approach of the boat a titmouse[15] hid among the reeds and rushes. They looked at the stork[16] standing on one leg on the marshy ground[17] which bordered the lake to the left[18], a swan floated majestically on the blue water. Some village-children were fishing with a line[19]; they had put lob-worms[20] or flies on their fishing-hooks[21], but had as yet caught[22] no other fish but a few whitings and gudgeons; the bells of the village-church began to ring for the festival. It began to get dusk[23], and they hastened

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[1] Waſſerpflanzen. [2] hin- und herwiegen. [3] Waſſerfahrt. [4] mit dabei ſein. [5] geübt im Rudern. [6] Ruder. [7] Steuer (auch fig.). [8] banden los. [9] Trauerweide. [10] Sonnenuntergang. [11] Elſter, Specht. [12] Kuckuck, Zeiſig. [13] Erle. [14] Klette, Samen. [15] Meiſe, Schilf, Binſe. [16] Storch. [17] Sumpf, moraſtige Boden. [18] auf der linken Seite. [19] angelten (fig. to angle for, to fish for). [20] Regenwürmer. [21] Angelhaken. [22] gefangen (fishes will be swimming, Fiſche wollen ſchwimmen. this is foul play, faule Fiſche), Weißfiſch, Gründling. [23] es wurde dämmerig.

homewards, admiring in their walk the pretty squirrels[24] climbing the trees, while it was too dark[25] to observe the ants that were swarming in various places in the wood.

[24] Eichkätzchen. [25] dämmerig, Ameisen wimmelten.

15.

They found the table under the two beautiful lime-trees[1] before the house already laid for supper and waiting for[2] them; lemon-squash, sour milk with grated[3] bread and pounded sugar in glass-dishes, sandwiches[4] with a great variety of cold meats, salted meat[5], smoked tongue, ham, German sausage, and a cold pie, all of which Mrs. James had bought herself. The bread was neither too fresh nor stale, and the rolls[6] were delicious[7] with the fresh butter.

While the coachman put the horses to[8], the children took leave[9] of all their friends, bipeds[10] and quadrupeds, and made a wreath of corn-flowers, lark-spur[11] and poppies for their mother. Kate W. led her little friends for a moment into her snug and cosy garret[12] (or attic) to show them her beloved gold-finch in its iron-wire[13] cage. Window-plants and a flower-stand near the window with some pots of mignonette[14] and sweet-scented wall-flower etc. excited the admiration of Evelyn who loved flowers passionately, and was much rejoiced at some young cuttings[15] of ivy, while some knick-knacks on the mantelpiece made the little ones rather envious. Darkness had come on[16]

[1] Linden. [2] warten auf (to wait on, bedienen, pflegen). [3] Citronenlimonade, geriebenes Brot, gestoßener Zucker, Glasfatten. [4] belegtes Butterbrot. [5] Pökelfleisch, geräucherte Zunge, Schinken, Schlackwurst, kalte Pastete. [6] Milchbrot (bread, Brot; ein Brot, a loaf of bread). [7] prächtig. [8] anspannte. [9] nahmen Abschied (to get leave, Urlaub bekommen). [10] zweibeinig und vierbeinig. [11] Rittersporn, Mohnblumen. [12] gemütlich, Giebelstube, Stieglitz. [13] Eisendraht. [14] Reseda, süßduftender Goldlack. [15] Ableger von Epheu, Nippsachen, Kaminsims. [16] es war dunkel geworden (that is all moonshine, das ist alles Unsinn).

when they parted, but there was the soft moon-shine, for the full-moon had risen, and the sky was sparkling[17] with stars. The children enjoyed the pretty sight of the glow-worms[18], they listened to the croaking of the frogs[19] and the chirping of the crickets, but as it grew later, they became sleepy, the younger ones even fell asleep[20], and all were glad when the carriage stopped before the house. Our little travellers were quite worn out[21] with fatigue, and ere many minutes had elapsed[22] they lay fast asleep on their mattresses of horse-hair (for they had no feather-beds[23]), covered with a quilt, and their heads resting on a soft pillow[24]. The maid-servant had put on clean sheets[25] and pillow-cases[26] this evening.

[17] funkelte. [18] Leuchtkäfer. [19] Fröſche (to play at leap-frog, über den Rücken ſpringen), Grillen. [20] nickten ein. [21] erſchöpft. [22] vergangen waren, in feſtem Schlaf (to lie in bed, im Bett liegen. to be bed-ridden, bettlägerig ſein). [23] Federbetten, Steppdecke (blanket). [24] Kopfkiſſen. [25] Laken. [26] Kopfkiſſenbezug.

16.

On Whit-Monday they undertook a little trip to the next town much frequented on account of its picturesque situation. At the terminus[1] (station) the children went to the waiting-room, while their father fetched the tickets[2] from the booking-office; as it was an excursion (special) train at reduced fares, he could have return tickets. It was not without difficulty that he made his way through[3] the multitude of strangers who also wanted to get their tickets or have their luggage weighed[4] (overweight[5]). At last he

[1] (End-) Bahnhof. [2] Billette, Billetſchalter (through-ticket, circular tour t. available from—until; special platform tickets are to be got at a „penny-in-the slot machine“). [3] durchdringen (to give way, Platz machen, nachgeben). [4] Gepäck gewogen (to weigh anchor, den Anker lichten). [5] Überfracht; 25 k. of luggage carriage free; the luggage check.

got the tickets, they were for the third class, which he preferred in summer-time to the first or second. They took seats in one of the last carriages; the guards[6] examined the tickets already punched by the ticket-collector at the entrance of the platform and closed[7] the doors; the starting-signal was given, and the train set off[8]. It was not only a passenger-train (ordinary tr.), but had many luggage vans[9]; it stopped at the intermediate stations[10], for it was no fast train[11]. The children put down the windows and counted the line-keepers[12] who, with their flags[13], stood near their little houses built at different distances along the rail-way. Once or twice the children were frightened, when they passed through a tunnel and were for some moments in the dark. Mr. James had recognised in one of his fellow-travellers[14] a friend of his childhood and addressed[15] him, „I don't know, Sir, if you remember me[16]; my name is James." „Oh, certainly, I am very glad to see you once more," cried the other, shaking hands with him heartily[17]. „What an agreeable surprise! How long it is since I have seen you! How do you do[18]?"

[6] Schaffner. [7] ſchloß. [8] fuhr ab. [9] Gepäckwagen [10] Zwiſchenſtation. [11] Schnellzug (express train, Kurierzug; corridor train). [12] Bahnwärter. [13] Fahnen. [14] Reiſegefährten. [15] redete an. [16] meiner erinnern. [17] ihm die Hand ſchüttelnd. [18] wie geht es Ihnen.

17.

During the journey the elder persons talked of an accident[1] which had happened some days ago[2] on this line. The train had slipped off the rails[3] (went off the line), for there had been an unfortunate collision between two trains a goods-train ran into a passenger-train, as the switchman[4];

[1] Unglücksfall (to pull the communication cord, Notleine). [2] vor einigen Tagen (before the door, vor der Thür. [3] ~~aus den Schienen geraten.~~ [4] Weichenſteller (switch, Weiche), der Dampfkeſſel war geplatzt.

had been careless, the boiler had burst[4], and several persons had been wounded[5] or killed[6]. Physicians and surgeons had to be fetched from the nearest town, and it was found that some of the travellers had broken[7] their legs or arms, and that they would probably remain cripples for life. The surgeons had brought their bandages[8], cases of surgical instruments, and plenty of lint[9] with them to dress[10] the sufferers' wounds. Those who had been hurt[11] seriously, were taken to a hospital; one of these unhappy persons[12] had lost both his legs by this catastrophe, the surgeon had been obliged to amputate[13] them, and he did not yet know, if it would be possible to get wooden legs for him, that he might be able to walk with crutches[14]. Another became lame[15]. The train had reached the last station in due time (was late, before its time). Mr. James took leave of his childhood (or old) acquaintance in a most cordial manner. „Good-bye, my friend (old fellow, fam.). I have been very glad indeed to renew our acquaintance, I beg to offer my compliments[16] to your mother." — „I shall not fail[17] to give them (Certainly or with pleasure, fam.). I hope to see you again very soon."

[5] (to wound to the very quick, auf das ſchmerzlichſte verwunden. [6] getötet (to kill one's self, ſich zu Tode arbeiten. to kill time, die Zeit totſchlagen). [7] (to break the neck, den Hals brechen. broken German, gebrochenes Deutſch). [8] Verband, Beſteck chirurgiſcher Inſtrumente. [9] Charpie. [10] Wunden verbinden (ſ. L. 11; to dress the hair, friſieren). [11] verletzt (to be hurt at, ſich etwas verdrießen laſſen). [12] Leute. [13] amputieren. [14] Krücken. [15] lahm (to sprain (verſtauchen) one's ankle; to limp, hinken). [16] meine Empfehlung machen. [17] nicht unterlaſſen.

18.

Mr. J. took a guide[1] to show them all the curiosities[2] of the town. He first led the way[3] to the Exchange[4], where

[1] Lohndiener. [2] Sehenswürdigkeiten. [3] führte. [4] Börſe (in exchange, dafür, dagegen).

they found every body in a state of great agitation, bankers, merchants and brokers[5]. „Several commercial houses have failed[6],“ explained the guide, „and there has been a great deal of swindling[7], so that many firms have had heavy losses by this occurrence. Several merchants sold their goods by auction, and summoned a meeting of their creditors[8], some had to dismiss most of their clerks[9], give up wholesale-business[10] and go into retail[11]. One of the richest looked out for purchasers[12] for his estates[13] in order to raise money to satisfy all demands upon him.“ Then they went to the Cathedral. They admired the grandeur (fpr. jör) of the nave[14], the Gothic arches, the sculpture and the painted windows, the majestic columns[15], which supported the arched roof[16], the marble altar, the oak carving of the pulpit[17] and the splendid organ. Even the tower[18] was climbed to have a look over the town and its environs.

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[5] Börſenmäkler. [6] Bankerott gemacht. [7] Betrügerei. [8] Konkurs. [9] Commis (commercial traveller, Handelsreiſende. book-keeper, Buchhalter). [10] Engrosgeſchäft. [11] Detailgeſchäft. [12] Käufer. [13] Güter. [14] Schiff, Bogen. [15] Säulen. [16] Wölbung. [17] Kanzel, Orgel. [18] Turm (Tower, Tower in London).

19.

The arsenal[1] contained a numerous collection of arms of different times and nations. There were complete suits of armour[2], helmets, swords, shields, bows[3] and arrows, banners, standards, and so on. In the Picture Gallery they found several paintings, which were quite master-pieces by renowned landscape painters, several historical pictures of large dimensions and great value, some wonder-

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[1] Zeughaus. [2] Rüſtungen (to take up arms, die Waffen ergreifen). [3] Bogen und Pfeile (to have several strings to one's bow, mehrere Mittel bei der Hand haben).

ful portraits of the old school, exquisite cabinet-pieces by celebrated Dutch painters, and old images of saints.

In one of the last rooms with a skylight[4] they saw a painter before his easel[5], brushes[6] and pallet in his hand, he was copying an architectural picture representing the interior of a Roman Basilica in a magical clare-obscure, a stray sunbeam glancing through the painted windows and throwing a glowing light over the fore-ground, where a group of people knelt. They had but little time to spend in the gallery of engravings[7] and woodcuts etc. and in the room for statues, for they were very tired after looking at so many beautiful objects.

[4] Oberlicht. [5] Staffelei. [6] Pinſel und Palette. [7] Kupferſtiche, Holzſchnitte.

II. Summer.

20.

In June the heat increases[1] more and more, and it is sometimes so close that every body is depressed[2] and exhausted. There is not a breath of air stirring[3], not a cloud to be seen, and the air is sultry[4] and oppressive, almost unbearable. At last the sky is overcast, some drops[5] fall (it begins to drizzle), a thunderstorm clears the atmosphere; one hears the rolling of the thunder, it thunders peal on peal; the rain comes down in torrents, it is almost a flood[6], but it does not last, it was only a shower of rain[7]. It had rained so fast[8] that the people in the street were quite wet through[9], for they could not find shelter[10].

[1] nimmt zu. [2] abgeſpannt und ermattet. [3] kein Lüftchen regt ſich. [4] ſchwül und drückend. [5] (to drop in, unerwartet beſuchen), ſprühen, fein regnen. [6] Wolkenbruch (it pours, gießt; it rains cats and dogs). [7] (after rain comes sunshine, auf Regen folgt Sonnenſchein, the sun darts [shoots], his fiery rays upon . . .). [8] ſtark. [9] durchnäßt. [10] Schutz.

Now it is beginning to clear up; when the wind got up[11], it whirled about[12] clouds of dust[13], which the heavy rain[14] has laid[15]. It thundered[16] and lightened awfully and hailed, and it had grown quite dark through the black clouds; they are dispersed[17] now, there is a rain-bow[18] in the sky. The thunderstorm[19] with its vivid flashes of lightning is over, but it has done much damage[20]. The lightning has struck[21] a house, where there was no conductor[22], even a man has been struck[23]. The house was set on fire[24], there were cries of fire[25], the noise of the fire engine mingled[26] with the orders given to the firemen[27] by their chief[28].

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[11] (to get up, ſich erheben). [12] wirbelte umher. [13] Staub. [14] heftige Regen. [15] gelöſcht. [16] es donnerte und blitzte ſchrecklich, hagelte (hail-stone). [17] zerſtreut. [18] Regenbogen. [19] das Gewitter mit ſeinen hellen Blitzen. [20] Schaden verurſacht. [21] eingeſchlagen in. [22] Blitz-ableiter. [23] vom Blitz getroffen. [24] brannte. [25] Feuerlärm. [26] das Geräuſch der Feuerſpritze miſchte ſich. [27] Feuerleute (fire-brigade, Feuerwehr). [28] Anführer.

21.

They worked with all their might[1] to extinguish the conflagration[2], while flashes of fire[3] and columns of smoke rose to the sky and seemed to mock their efforts. At last they succeeded in putting an end to the ravages[4] of the fire; the principal building[5] was saved, but the adjoining wings[6] were destroyed[7]. Happily the inhabitants had carried away all their furniture[8] which was of no small value considering[9] that it was mahagony, oak and walnut furniture[10]. There stood in the street wardrobes[11], chests of drawers, round and oval tables, with their covers

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[1] aus allen Kräften. [2] Feuersbrunſt. [3] aufzuckende Flammen (flash, fig., witziger Einfall). [4] Verwüſtung. [5] Hauptgebäude. [6] angrenzenden Flügel. [7] zerſtört. [8] Möbel. [9] in Anbetracht. [10] Nußbaumholz. [11] Kleiderſchrank, Kommode.

of oilskin[12] or cloth[13], work-[14] and card-tables, nightstands, mirrors[15] and looking-glasses.

Mr. and Mrs. James went with their children into the garden, when it was not too wet to take a few turns[16] in it. The late[17] downpour had made the grass and trees beautifully green; the air has cooled down. Flowers which had hung half-faded[18] on their stalks[19], raised their heads again. Narcissus[20], crocuses, violets, lilies of the valley and laburnum were no longer in blossom, but roses, lilies, syringa[21], pinks and stocks filled the air with their sweet odours, while tulips, purple and blue convolvuluses[22] (auch li), fuchsias (spr. fjuſchas), geraniums and forget-me-nots rejoiced the eye by their gorgeous[23] colours.

[12] Decke von Wachsleinwand. [13] Tuch (to cut the coat according to the cloth, ſich nach der Decke ſtrecken). [14] Näh- und Spieltiſche. [15] Nachttiſche, Trümeaux und Spiegel. [16] auf und abgehen. [17] neuliche. [18] halbverwelkt. [19] Stengel. [20] Narziſſen, Kr., V. Maiblümchen, Goldregen. [21] Jasmin, Nelken, Levkojen. [22] Winden. [23] prächtig.

22.

In July most people who can afford[1] it, leave the town where the air is filled with dust which the sprinkling watercarts[2] cannot subdue[3]. Fashionable families[4] go to watering-places[5], either for pleasure only, or to make use[6] of mineral waters, in order to restore[7] their delicate health. Young men who are good pedestrians[8], spend their vacation-time in making a walking tour[9] (spr. thur) their knapsacks on their backs. Well-to-do families go into the country often to drink milk[10] or whey for the benefit of their health. The children pamper themselves[11] with goose-

[1] daran wenden. [2] Sprengwagen. [3] bewältigen. [4] Leute von gutem Ton. [5] Bad. [6] Bade- oder Brunnenkur gebrauchen. [7] wiederherſtellen. [8] Fußgänger. [9] Fußreiſe, Torniſter. [10] Milch-, Molkenkur gebrauchen. [11] thun ſich gütlich, Stachel-, Johannis-, Himbeeren.

berries, currants and raspberries which they gather themselves in the garden, and from their excursions into the wood they bring a good provision of strawberries[12], blackberries and bilberries.

Mr. James intended taking his family to the sea-side[13]. The children could scarcely await the breaking up of school and the first day of their holidays. The last days they passed in town, were spent in paying visits[14] and packing. Mrs. James examined closely all the winter-clothing to be sure that it was well preserved from moths; she put camphor and insect-powder among it, and sent the furred cloaks[15], muffs, boots and so forth to the furrier's. At last the day of departure so much longed-for begins to dawn[16], and a carriage takes all the family with their luggage[17], portmanteaus, trunks to the station; they had besides some small luggage: travelling-bags, parcels and hat-boxes, enough to fill the racks of their compartment.

[12] Erd-, Brom-, Heidelbeeren. [13] an die See. [14] Viſiten machen. [15] Pelzmäntel. [16] zu dämmern (bricht an). [17] Gepäck: Mantelſack, Koffer, Handgepäck, Reiſetaſche (auch carpet-bag), Paket, Hutſchachtel, Gepäcknetz, Abteil (Cloak-Room für Handgepäck).

23.

The family arrived at the seaport[1], which was also a commercial town. They took a cab[2] to the hotel where they intended to pass the night. The following morning they admired the ramparts[3] which were transformed[4] into pretty plantations[5]. When they came back, a waiter[6] presented to Mr. James the bill of fare[7], for it was dinner-time. Each of the children received permission (was allowed) to choose a favourite dish[8] (only one course). Alfred

[1] Seehafen, Handelsſtadt. [2] Droſchke, auch fly (cabman, Kutſcher). [3] Wälle. [4] verwandelt. [5] Anlagen. [6] Kellner. [7] Speiſekarte (bill, Geſetzvorlage. to bring a bill in parliament, eine Bill vorlegen. [8] Lieblingsgericht (Gang.

and Evelyn wished for roast chicken[9], Tom preferred mutton-chops[10], Henry roast beef[11], Margaret chose a pigeon-pie[12], and Lucy had a fancy[13] for fish; there were salmon[14], haddock, turbot and flounders, sea-fish were at that time indeed a delicacy[15] for inhabitants[16] of midland countries. Mr. James ordered roast venison[17] for himself and a fricassee of chicken[18] for his wife. They had all of them vermicelli (soup)[19], vegetables (pease, beans), then for dessert puddings and sweets[20]. Mr. James took some iced champagne[21], and each of the children had a little glass of it; afterwards they drank wine and water, while their parents had a bottle of Rhenish wine which they preferred to the more fiery French wines, though there was excellent Burgundy to be had.

[9] gebratene Hühner. [10] Hammelrippchen. [11] Rinderbraten. [12] Taubenpaſtete. [13] äußerte eine Vorliebe. [14] Lachs, Dorſch, Steinbutte, Flundern. [15] Leckerbiſſen. [16] Bewohner des Binnenlandes. [17] beſtellte Rehbraten (venison, Wildpret). [18] Hühnerfrikaſſee. [19] Nudelſuppe (gravy-soup, Brühſuppe). [20] ſüße Speiſen (sweet-meats, Konfekt, Bonbon; preserves, in Zucker eingemachte Früchte; pickles, in Eſſig eingemachte Früchte oder Gemüſe). [21] in Eis gekühlten Champagner.

24.

One of the waiters stood behind Mrs. James's chair to take away the soup[1] and plates, to hand round the dishes, to carve[2] the meat, to prepare the cucumber-salad[3], to open the bottles with the cork-screw[4] and to serve the dessert. When the latter arrived, the gaiety of the children had attained the highest pitch[5]. The little wine they had taken, had flown up into their heads[6], they drank the health of every one. When they had taken a nap[7] after dinner,

[1] (tureen, Terrine; ladle, Suppenlöffel zur T.). [2] vorſchneiden (ſchnitzen, in Kupfer ſtechen). [3] Gurkenſalat. [4] Pfropfenzieher. [5] den höchſten Grad erreicht. [6] ihnen in den Kopf geſtiegen, ſie brachten Toaſte auf jedermann aus. [7] ein Schläfchen gemacht.

them. The father shook hands with him[1] saying, „I thank you very much for your kindness, I am only sorry to have given you so much trouble[2]“ (to have been trespassing upon your time). The children were quite enchanted with all they had seen, and were unceasing in their praises of the good breeding, the pleasant manners[3] and the interesting conversation of Mr. Cook. They all nevertheless did justice to their supper. There was tea and chocolate, Mr. James preferred a pint[4] of Bavarian beer, the boys had light beer for their beverage[5]; an apple pie[6] and cold meat with plenty of bread and butter and radishes completed their meal. Mr. Cook had given some ship-biscuits[7] to the boys who proved their good teeth[8] by eating them. The following morning Mr. James paid the bill; the boots[9] and chambermaid*) had their tip (gratuity)[10]. They went to the quay (spr. ki)[11] where a flat-bottomed boat[12] took the travellers on board the steamer which was bound for[13] their place of destination.

[1] schüttelte ihm die Hand. [2] Mühe. [3] gute Lebensart, angenehmes Wesen. [4] Seidel. [5] Getränk. [6] Apfelspeise (like father like son, der Apfel fällt nicht weit vom Stamm. to make up one's mind to something disagreeable, in einen sauren Apfel beißen). [7] Schiffszwieback. [8] (to have a sweet tooth, lecker sein). [9] Hausknecht, Hausmädchen in einem Hotel. [10] Trinkgeld (to walk on tip-toe). [11] Quai. [12] Landungsboot. [13] bestimmt nach.

28.

They had some moments left to view the scenery round[1]. Along the quay the fisher-women were seated near their tubs[2] which contained besides salt-water fish, trout[3], pike, perch and tench. Ladies accompanied by

[1] Blick auf die Umgebung. [2] Kübel, Faß. [3] Forelle, Hecht, Barsch. Schleihe (as sound as a roach (Roche), gesund wie ein Fisch.

*) nach Webster auch mit -.

their servants who carried[4] nets and baskets, made their purchases[5]; some bargained[6] for a long time till the fishmongers lowered[7] (reduced) the price. Porters[8], laden with packages and baskets, or wheeling their barrows tried to make their way crying continually: Take care! And nevertheless it often happened, that they hurt and bruised[9] some, trod on the toes and knocked off the hats of others. A little farther on, some people were occupied in fitting out[10] a merchant-vessel.

Water-carriers[11] rolled barrels of ship-biscuits and casks[12] through the crowd, sailors carried kegs[13] of spirits and other provisions[14]. At last the steamer started, the keel[15] parted the waves, the paddle-wheel[16] threw the salt-water into the faces of the children, who leaned over the side to look at the foam the ship made in her rapid course.

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[4](to carry, etwas auf der Hand oder auf dem Rücken tragen; to wear a dress, ein Kleid tragen; to bear pains, Kummer tragen). [5]Einkäufe (to go shopping, Einkäufe machen (in Läden). [6]handelten (the question is, es handelt sich um. to deal ill with one, j. schlecht behandeln). [7]Fischhändler herabließen (he abates, er läßt mit sich handeln). [8]Träger. [9]stießen. [10]auszurüsten. [11]Wasserträger. [12]große Fässer. [13]Fäßchen. [14]Lebensmittel. [15]Kiel. [16]Schaufelrad.

29.

They passed near the docks[1] where a ship was being launched[2] which gave the children great delight. After some hours they approached the landing-place and cast anchor[3]. The passengers were landed[4]. Our family had to continue their way hence[5] by land in a stage-coach[6]. They had half a day's journey to make by the ordinary coach and then an hour by post-chaise[7] according to the

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[1]Werft. [2]wurde vom Stapel gelassen. [3]Anker werfen (anchored, vor Anker liegend). [4]ausgeschifft. [5]von nun an. [6]Postwagen (mail, Briefpost. by return of post, mit umgehender Post). [7]Extrapost (by post, mit der Post).

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railway-guide[8]. Though the hour of departure was not yet come, Mr. James immediately went to secure places in the stage-coach, fearing that in some minutes there would be no places to be found, as the midsummer-holidays had just begun when every body is travelling. They were obliged to have their luggage taken to the custom-house[9], where the custom-house officer[10] asked if they had anything to declare, any things liable to duty[11]. There were some trifles[12] for which Mr. James had to pay the tax[13].

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[8] Kursbuch, auch time-table. [9] Steueramt. [10] Steuerbeamte. [11] steuerbar (contraband things, steuerpflichtige Sachen). [12] Kleinigkeiten. [13] Steuer.

30.

After their passports had been examined[1], Mr. James returned to the post-office[2] which was at the same time a posting-house, where he had a great deal to pay for the excess luggage, as by coach there is not much allowed free of charge[3]. At last all was in order, the trunks etc. were put in[4] and the coach started[5]. As some very steep hills were to be ascended[6], another[7] horse was added at the first stage[8], and the farrier[9] (blacksmith) shod one of the horses afresh[10], as it had cast its shoe[11]. Arrived at the foot of the hill the postillion (post-boy) halted for some moments to breathe his horses[12], some of the passengers alighted[13]. Afterwards it was necessary to put on the drag[14] for fear of upsetting[15] the carriage in descending the steep hills.

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[1] nachgesehen, visiert. [2] Post(gebäude. [3] nicht viel Gepäck frei. [4] aufgeladen. [5] fuhr ab (to start, auffahren, stutzen). [6] zu ersteigen. [7] noch ein Pferd (relay, Vorspann). [8] Station (Bühne, to go on the stage, auftreten). [9] Hufschmied beschlug. [10] von neuem. [11] das Hufeisen war lose. [12] die Pferde verschnaufen lassen. [13] stiegen ab. [14] Hemmschuh (brake, H. zum Drehen). [15] umwerfen.

Mr. James preferred a carriage with post-horses[16] for the latter part of his journey. The parents took the front seat[17] and the children the back seat. The carriage was well hung[18], so they pushed on[19] comfortably enough, though the roads were in an extremely bad state.

[16] Extrapoſt. [17] Vorder-, Rückſitz. [18] hing gut in Federn (it was on springs). [19] kamen vorwärts.

31.

Suddenly the sign-post[1] showed that they were not only going a round-about way[2], but that they might, if they continued in their present direction, miss it[3] altogether, they were obliged to return as far as the first cross-road. Nevertheless they arrived in good time; the carriage stopped before the inn, and the coachman was paid after having lifted out the luggage. Mr. James after a short repose from the fatigues[4] of the journey, went into the village to take lodgings[5] for them. The houses were for the greater part small and built of wood, quite simple cottages[6]. But there had been some houses built of stone[7] one or even two stories high, for the use of strangers. Soon his attention was attracted by a pretty little house overgrown with wild vine[8] and Virginian creepers, provided with Venetian blinds[9] and white curtains, it had even steps[10] and a balcony. It faced the sea and round about were only building-grounds[11]. The flat roof was a zinc[12]

[1] Wegweiſer. [2] Umweg (fig. shift, evasion). [3] den Weg verfehlen. [4] Anſtrengungen. [5] Wohnung mieten. [6] Villen (Villen). [7] Kalk- oder Sandſtein (of bricks, Backſt.), Stockwerk (Geſchichte). [8] Wein, Schlingpflanze. [9] Jalouſien (window-shutter, Fenſterladen; blind, innere Rouleau; to draw up, to let down), Gardinen. [10] Freitreppe. [11] Bauſtellen. [12] Zink, Schiefer (pointed, ſpitz, a tiled r., Ziegeld., to tile a r.. D. decken; house with a gable-end, mit einem Giebeldach).

(slate) roof; spouts[13], gutters and even a weathercock*) were not wanting. Mr. James knocked at the door and there being no servant, the wife of the landlord[14], Mrs. Sarah[15] Smith, opened it herself, and begged him to come in.

[13] Dachtraufe und Rinnen. [14] Eigentümer. [15] auch Sara (Sallie oder y).

32.

In the hall[1] the floor[2] was strewn with sand, there was a straw-mat[3] and a scraper, signs that the landlord[4] liked cleanliness. Mr. James scraped and wiped his feet[5], because he did not wish to make the staircase dirty. All was very neatly kept[6], and every room was papered[7], with the exception of the kitchen where the walls were painted; the door-latches[8] and bolts were of brass[9] and well polished. The latch-key[10] was still at the locksmith's because the ward[11] was broken, and one of the windows had lost a pane of glass[12], but the glazier had promised to repair it that very day[13]. Going to one of the bow-windows[14] and having thrown up the sash[15], Mr. James leaned on the window-sill[16] and enjoyed a charming view over the sea. The terms[17] were not unreasonable considering that the rooms were furnished[18] and were on the first floor[19]. The arrangement was soon made, and the portmanteaus and all the things were fetched from the inn on a truck[20].

[1] Flur. [2] Fußboden. [3] Strohmatte und Kratzbürste. [4] Wirt. [5] (Füße) reinigte seine Stiefel (boots). [6] sauber gehalten. [7] tapeziert. [8] Thürklinken und Riegel. [9] Messing. [10] Drücker, Schlosser. [11] Bart. [12] Fensterscheibe. [13] noch denselben Tag (in the very nick of time, gerade zu der Zeit). [14] Fenster mit Nischen. [15] Schiebfenster (sind in England gebräuchlich). [16] Fensterbrett. [17] Bedingungen (rent, Miete. [18] möbliert. [19] in der ersten Etage. [20] Schiebkarren.

*) nach W. auch mit -.

33.

Mrs. James was much pleased with the lodgings, for she liked large and airy[1] rooms and detested narrow and uncomfortable apartments. While the children rummaged through[2] the house from the cellar to the garrets[3] and loft on the top floor, she began to unpack the trunks and to open the parcels. She had taken with her every thing belonging to a comfortable bed, as the landlady only provided the bedsteads and straw mattresses. Having put away all the clothes and wearing apparel[4], she went to the kitchen and examined the pantry[5]. In the kitchen was a sink[6] and on the grate (for there was not yet a kitchen-range[7]) was fire-wood[8], a pair of bellows, and a trevet. She placed all the cooking utensils[9] on the shelves; she had brought with her: pots[10], a tea-kettle, sauce-pans[11], frying-pans, a coffee-roaster etc. She found put there for her use a china-jug[12], some earthenware pitchers, some tin water-cans, a few pails and some basins. She had scarcely put all these things in order, when the children came back much satisfied with their tour of discovery. As all the members of the family were exhausted with the excitement of the day, they went to bed immediately after an early supper, and in a short time all slept soundly.

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[1] luftig. [2] durchſtöberten. [3] Dachkammer, Boden. [4] Kleidungsſtücke. [5] Speiſekammer. [6] Gußſtein. [7] Kochofen. [8] Kien, Blaſebalg, Dreifuß. [9] Küchengerät, Küchenbretter. [10] (if you will come on potluck, you must take potluck, wenn Sie vorlieb nehmen wollen). [11] Kaſſerollen, Bratpfanne, Kaffeetrommel. [12] Porzellankrug, irdene Krüge, zinnerne Waſſerkannen, Waſſereimer, Näpfe.

34.

The next morning a new life, quite different from that they had led at home, began for the children. Mrs. James had left all her servants at home; she had given

leave[1] to the cook and the housemaid to go to their native town[2], and as the family had neither lady's-maid[3], man-servant, nursery-maid nor any other menials, she engaged a waiting-(char-)woman[4]. This good woman did not wish to take a place as a regular servant, for the usual wages[5] did not suffice for the livelihood[6] of her own family, and that of a little foundling[7] whom she had adopted. As she waited upon[8] several families, she had only some hours to spare[9] for Mrs. James, just to scrub the rooms every week, to grease[10] the creaking hinges, to clean the windows and to scour the tins and cooking utensils etc. Therefore the little girls were requested[11] by their mother to help her in the household. They had to rise at an early hour; Evelyn ground the coffee in the mill and made it in the coffee-machine; Margaret made the beds, and Lucy did the rooms; she swept them with a broom, took off the spider's web and dusted[12] the furniture. Alfred and his brothers took the office of boot-cleaning upon themselves; every morning they were in the back-kitchen[13] with their blacking brushes showing great zeal in their new employment. They took the greatest pains with their father's boots[14] and their mother's kid-boots and tans (tanned b.), while the girls' leather boots were a little neglected. When all these different duties were over, they went to the baths which were on a small island not far off[15] which was reached by a ferry-boat[16].

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[1] Erlaubnis, Urlaub. [2] Vaterſtadt.. [3] Kammermädchen (a lady-help, Stütze der Hausfrau), Diener, Kindermädchen (perambulator, Kinderwagen), Dienſtboten. [4] Aufwärterin. [5] Lohn; (she asks for high wages). [6] Lebensunterhalt. [7] Findelkind (foundling hospital, Findelhaus. [8] aufwarten, bedienen. [9] übrig, ſcheuern. [10] ſchmieren, Thürangel, putzen, ſcheuern, Wiſchtuch. [11] in Anſpruch genommen. [12] abſtauben. [13] eine Nebenküche, in der die unſaubere Arbeit gethan wird, Wichsgerätſchaften. [14] Wellingtons, ganz hohe Stiefel, Ziegenlederſt., braune St. [15] weit weg. [16] Fähre.

35.

Immediately after their arrival they went their different ways: the boys with their father to the gentlemen's baths[1], the girls took their sea-bath under the superintendance[2] of the bathing-woman, while Mrs. James went to the bath-room, for the physician had advised her to take warm baths. About an hour afterwards they joined each other[3] near the ferry-boat, and the boys who learned swimming at the swimming-school, did not get tired of relating their exploits[4] during the whole time they spent in crossing[5]. They had gone head foremost into the water[6]. They had dived, swum on their backs and under the water.

But their sisters did not pay much attention to their tricks[7], they scarcely lent an ear[8] to them; they were preoccupied with arranging the bill of fare, for their mother had allowed them to learn how to cook. They dressed the vegetables[9], peeled[10] the potatoes, shelled[11] the green pease; they chopped[12] the parsley and the onions (with a chopper on a chopping-board), they skimmed[13] the broth (with a skimmer) and strained it through a sieve etc. Afterwards they learned how to boil the milk and soon did it very well, though at first, when the milk bubbled[14], they took it off the fire fearing it would run

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[1] (to throw away the good together with the bad, das Kind mit dem Bade ausſchütten; bath-house, Badehaus; a plunge bath, Sturzbad; bathing-van, Wanne; open the cock, drehe den Hahn auf). [2] Aufſicht. [3] trafen ſich. [4] Heldenthaten. [5] Überfahrt. [6] ſie hatten den Kopfſprung gemacht, getaucht. [7] gaben nicht acht auf ihre Kunſtſtücke. [8] liehen kaum ein Ohr. [9] machten das Gemüſe zurecht. [10] ſchälten (to pare apples). [11] hülſten die Schoten aus (to stick at the mere outside, an der Schale hängen bleiben). [12] hacken, Peterſilie, Hackemeſſer, Hackebrett. [13] abſchäumen, Schaumlöffel, durchgießen, Sieb. [14] Blaſen machte (to curdle, gerinnen).

over[15]. They had to melt the butter over the fire when their mother wanted it, and also to baste[16] the meat that was roasting; they pounded[17] the sugar, the pepper and the spices[18].

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[15] überkochen (the kettle boils, das Waſſer (im Theekeſſel) kocht; to make the tea, das Theewaſſer aufgießen). [16] mit Fett begießen. [17] fein ſtoßen. [18] Gewürz.

36.

Soon they advanced from the grade of a kitchen-maid[1] to that of a cook, and their joy was great when they had for the first time succeeded in boiling some potatoes in their jackets[2] without breaking them or leaving them hard. They eat butter and salt with these potatoes, or herrings. When they had learned to boil rice with milk or in broth, to mash potatoes[3] or to make dumplings, they thought they quite understood the science of cookery[4]. They gave themselves airs[5] when the milkmaid appeared, and they had to pay for the milk, and give her all the wash[6] for her pigs, and especially when they had to make purchases for the kitchen.

They went to the grocer's[7] to fetch cinnamon[8] in sticks or ground, currants[9], cloves, caraway-seeds, tapioca, macaroni, mustard, loaf-[10] or powder-sugar, treacle[11], pearl-barley[12], oat meal, buck-wheat, sago, to the baker's to buy flour, and they delighted in arranging all these paper-

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[1] (Küchenmädchen) Küchenjunge. [2] Kartoffeln in der Schale gar gekocht und gerade richtig geſprungen. [3] Kartoffeln reiben, Mehlklöße. [4] Kochkunſt (many cooks spoil the broth, viele Köche verderben den Brei; hunger is the best sauce, Hunger iſt der beſte Koch). [5] thaten ſehr wichtig. [6] Küchenabfälle, wie Schalen u. ſ. w. (scullery, Spül- und Waſchküche in England). [7] Gewürzkrämer. [8] Zimt. [9] Roſinen, Nelken, Kümmel. [10] (a loaf of sugar, ein Hut Zucker). [11] Sirup. [12] Graupen, Hafergrütze, Buchweizen.

bags[13] according to their size[14], in the cupboard[15] which was in the pantry. They began to write a cookery-book into which they entered the receipts[16] of all the dishes they had learned to prepare. Evelyn had taken possession of all the keys, and was very proud of her large bunch (of keys) which she fastened to her band, and the jingling of which was to be heard all over the house.

[13] Papiertüten. [14] der Größe nach. [15] Schrank, Speisekammer (wo auch das Geschirr u. s. w. aufbewahrt wird; larder, Speisekammer für Fleisch und Vorräte, die kalt stehen müssen). [16] Rezepte.

37.

In the afternoon all the family went out in a carriage or on foot to the picturesque environs to enjoy the charming views they offered. Sometimes they took a boat to go on the sea; the inhabitants of the village were almost without exception fishermen. Often they took long rides on their (bi)cycles; all the children were good cyclists. In the evening they walked along the beach[2] or on the downs. Far away they sometimes saw steamers with other vessels taken in tow[3]. Pilots[4] went out in their boats to meet homeward bound ships[5] to conduct them to the port, for there were sandbanks[6] and rocks beneath the surface of the water. At the farthest end of the pier[7] they saw the lighthouse, and boats which took away the mud[8] during the day, returning to the shore. The children looked for amber[9] or shells[10]; they watched the tide[11], or the noisy waves dashing over the cliffs, they listened to the roaring

[1] Rad, Radfahrer (wheel, saddle, pedals, handle-bar, brake, mud-guards, air-pump, pneumatic tyres). [2] am Strande, Dünen. [3] ins Schlepptau genommen. [4] Lotsen. [5] gingen den Schiffen entgegen (to come from foreign parts, aus dem Auslande kommen). [6] Sandbänke und Klippen. [7] Hafendamm. [8] baggerten. [9] Bernstein. [10] Muscheln (shell-fish, Schaltier). [11] Ebbe und Flut.

of the billows[12], beating against[13] the steep and rocky parts of the shore (strand). Or they went into the forest to gather heath[14] etc.; Evelyn made even sometimes a successful sketch. Each child had its favourite place, and it had happened more than once that the rustling of the leaves and the murmuring of the springs[15], brooks and rivulets which falling from rock to rock formed pretty cascades, or rippled softly over the pebbles[16], had lulled them to sleep; a little nap in a shady wood is so very delicious.

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[12] Wogen. [13] anſchlagend. [14] Heidekraut; Skizze. [15] Quelle, Bach, Flüßchen. [16] Kieſel.

38.

These walks often lasted till sunset[1], and they did not seek their lodgings before the moon was shining (without a halo[2]). The sky was strewn with stars, and it was beautiful to see how the different constellations glittered in the dark azure of the vaulted heaven. The children well knew the polar star*), the milky way[3], the great and little bear, and their Papa showed them some fixed stars and some planets, explained to them the movement of the stars and the planetary system, and spoke to them of other celestial[4] bodies. He told them about the comets which only appear at an interval[5] of some years, about the aurora borealis (northern light) of which we can only see a feeble reflection, and which reveals itself in all its splendour only to the inhabitants of the most northern countries. Sometimes the children perceived a shooting[6]

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[1] Sonnenuntergang. [2] Hof des Mondes (first, last quarter). [3] Milchſtraße, große und kleine Bär. [4] Himmelskörper. [5] Zwiſchenraum. [6] Sternſchnuppe.

*) nach W. pole-star.

or falling star, and he who was quick enough to wish for something at the same moment was sure to see it soon realised. These conversations led them insensibly to speak of the earth, that part of the universe which interests us most; each of the children had already learned the use of the globe, and they were proud to show their knowledge. Harry and Lucy named alternately the two hemispheres formed by the equator, the eastern hemisphere separated from the western by the first meridian; the four parallel circles: the tropics[7] of Cancer and Capricorn and the north and south polar-circles which divide the earth into five zones, that Maggy hastened to name: the torrid zone, the north and south temperate zones and the north and south frigid zones. Tom amused himself with astonishing the little ones by the rapidity with which he recited the points of the compass[8], the secondary as well as the four principal quarters of the heavens. The two eldest Alfy and Evelyn spoke of the rotation[9] of the earth round its axis, of its two fixed points, the arctic and antarctic poles, of its revolution round the sun, of the solstices[10], the equinox etc.

[7] Wendekreis des Krebſes und des Steinbocks. [8] Windroſe. [9] Umdrehung. [10] Sonnenwende, Tag- und Nachtgleiche.

39.

When rain set in[1], and confined the family to the house, the children sat down to do their different holiday-tasks[2]. The little ones had to repeat the Ten Commandments and the Books of the Old and New Testament in order, while the elder ones learned a psalm or some verses (texts) out of the Gospels[3] (according to St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke and St. John) or of the Epistles. Evelyn had to write out

[1] Bei Regenwetter. [2] Ferienarbeiten. [3] Evangelien.

school met on the following Monday. On the Friday before they left the seaside. They bade farewell[13] to their landlord and his wife, and the children kissed their young friends tenderly from whom they had received so many tokens[14] of friendship, and they promised to write to one another.

[13] ſagten Lebewohl. [14] Zeichen.

41.

Indeed already during the first days after their arrival at home, the girls thought of keeping their promise, for their mother had often repeated to them, „You must keep your word[1], your promises;“ their brothers were not fond of letter-writing[2], and thought no more about it[3]. The girls fetched their writing-desks[4] which contained all necessary writing-materials: blotting-book[5], letter-paper, lines to write straight[6], a pen-box[7], a pen-holder, a steel-pen that wrote well and an ink-stand. They then took a sheet of paper[8], put down the date in the right hand top-corner, then the opening „My dear —“ on a separate[9] line, and began the letter some lines lower down[10], leaving a large margin[11] at the left. They spoke of their journey and of their life at home. They did not forget the signature[12], and in the inevitable postscript they asked their friends to reply to their letter. Having finished their task[13], they folded the

[1] Wort halten (vain words, leere Verſprechungen. to fail in one's word, ſein Wort nicht halten). [2] ſchrieben nicht gern. [3] daran. [4] kleines Schreibpult. [5] Schreibmappe, Mappe überhaupt. [6] Linienblatt. [7] Federbüchſe (a fountain-pen, Füllfeder). [8] Blatt Papier (weekly paper, Wochenblatt. stamped paper, Stempelpapier. papers of value, Wertpapiere. paper-knife, Falzbein. stationer, Schreibmaterialienhändler. a (waste-) paper-basket, Papierkorb. India rubber, Radiergummi). [9] beſondere. [10] weiter nach unten. [11] Rand. [12] Unterſchrift. [13] Werk, Arbeit.

letter, put it in(to) a stamped[14] (and gummed) envelope, Evelyn sealed it with sealing wax[15] (a stick of), (Peggy wished to use a nice wafer[16] from her new box, a birthday-present), and they wrote the address:

Miss (Charlotte) Miller[17]
c/o Mrs. . . . . .
(Please send on.)
(To be called for at . . .)
6 North Street
Bath.

Then they ran away to post their precious letter (to put it into a letter-box[18]). The postman[19] came every hour, to collect the letters. About a fortnight[20] afterwards they received a letter in answer to theirs, it was pre-paid[21] of course.

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[14] frankiert, mit Freimarke (stamp) verſehen; unstamped. [15] Siegellack (seal, Petſchaft, seal-ring, Siegelring). [16] Oblate. [17] Miss M., die älteſte Tochter. Miss C. M., die zweite u. ſ. w.; c/o = care of, per Adreſſe. [18] Briefkaſten. [19] Briefträger (a post card, an illustrated p.). [20] 14 Tage. [21] frankiert (postage, Porto; collection, delivery).

42.

In the meantime they had recommenced[1] their studies with fresh zeal. The two elder brothers went to the grammar-school, the youngest attended the commercial school[2]. Alfred was top-boy of the upper fourth, Tom was a third form boy, and Henry was in the lower second.

The girls went to a private school for young ladies, and besides this they had lessons with a professor of languages who came twice a week to teach them English and French. They had also music- and drawing-lessons[3];

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[1] wieder angefangen. [2] Handelsſchule (Realſchule muß umſchrieben werden), Primus, Ober-Tertia, Quartaner, Unter-Quinta. [3] Zeichenſtunden.

the girls played on the piano which was always in good tune (tuner), so that the children's ear might not be spoiled. Their teacher gave them easy pieces to be played at first sight[4], they had to practise studies, scales[5], runs and shakes. Their brothers played on string instruments[6], the violin, the violoncello and viola. They knew already how to hold the bow[7] well, to manage the pegs[8], to tune the strings[9] higher or lower. Evelyn drew flowers from nature, her brothers heads from plaster of Paris figures; drawing was an optional subject, not compulsory They had even to do[11] gymnastics (athletics) and callisthenics[12]; Wednesday and Saturday afternoons were half-holidays, and were generally passed in walking.

[4] vom Blatt (kein Blatt vor den Mund nehmen, to be plain-dealing; das Blatt hat ſich gewendet, the tables are turned). [5] Tonleitern, Läufe, Triller. [6] Saiteninſtrumente. [7] Bogen. [8] die Wirbel handhaben (Wirbelwind, whirl-wind). [9] die Saiten ſtimmen (fig. die Saiten zu hoch ſpannen, to strain the strings too high; gelindere Saiten aufziehen, to come a peg or two lower). [10] fakultativ, obligatoriſch. [11] turnen (they had every day ten minutes' drill, Freiüb.). [12] Turnübungen f. Mädchen.

43.

One day they went to the zoological garden. The children were much amused at the grimaces and at the capering about[1] of the monkeys[2]. From thence they went to the bear-garden[3]; the bears licked[4] their little ones, the polar bear[5] played antics for a piece of bread, the racoons[6] climbed up their tree, and tried grunting to catch the morsels[7] thrown to them. They heard the lion roar, the wolf howl, the fox yelp[8]. They saw a jackal, an hyena, a panther, a lynx[9], a leopard and a badger[10] hidden in

[1] Umherſpringen. [2] Affe (auch ape). [3] Bärenzwinger. [4] leckten. [5] Eisbär. [6] Waſchbär. [7] Biſſen. [8] kläffen. [9] Luchs. [10] Dachs in ſeinem Bau.

his kennel, a weasel, a pole-cat[11], a marten[12], a beaver[13] (den), a porcupine[14], and a marmot. The elephant showed them what he could do with his trunk[15]. Mr. James made the children notice his large tusks[16] which furnish us with ivory[17]. They were astonished when they saw the huge rhinoceros, the hippopotamus[18], the mules, the zebra, the ugly camel and dromedary with their humps[19], the lama and the giraffe with its long slender neck, the light footed chamois[20] and the graceful antelope. In an enclosure[21] with a pond in it were waterfowl, herons, black swans and storks, ibis and flamingoes, and some tortoises[22] were lying on the wet ground. Not far off was an ostrich[23], the hero of many a tale well known to the children. Lastly they looked in at the house which contained the reptiles. The crocodile lay motionless in the water, the boa constrictor and the rattlesnake lay curled up asleep, adders[24] and other serpents were rolling and gliding over each other; they also saw some blindworms[25]. Cages with parrots[26] of all colours in them, were hung near the gates; they were surrounded by children who gave them sugar, but they were not allowed to tease[27] them.

[11] Iltis. [12] Marder. [13] Biber (Bau). [14] Stachelſchwein (the bristles, Borſten; to bristle, b. B. ſträuben). [15] macht Kunſtſtücke mit ſeinem Rüſſel. [16] Hauer. [17] Elfenbein. [18] Nilpferd. [19] Buckel. [20] Gemſe. [21] Einzäunung; Reiher. [22] Schildkröten. [23] Strauß. [24] Nattern (to nourish a snake in one's bosom, eine Schlange an ſeinem Buſen nähren). [25] Blindſchleichen. [26] Papagei. [27] necken, quälen.

44.

Another time they went to the park where they liked to go to the pretty fountains, to the pond where there were goldfish and carp which the children fed with bread. On the surface of the water flies and gnats[1] swarmed and

[1] Mücken (to make a mountain of a mole-hill, aus einer Mücke einen Elephanten machen).

played in the glorious sunshine, for the beautiful Indian[2] summer had begun; gossamer[3] was flying about in the air and fixed itself on the girls' dresses; snails[4] crawled over the path; the boys were amused watching the grasshoppers (locusts[5]).

Sometimes the fields were preferred for their walks; they offered now quite another aspect. Harvest[6] was come. Reapers[7], (mowers) cut the corn with their scythes[8], peasant-girls followed them to bind the sheaves[9], others put them with hay-forks[10] on a waggon with racks[11] which conveyed them to the barn. The meadows had been mown for the second time, some hay-ricks[12] were still to be seen. Passing through the town on their way home they often found that the Jewish merchants had closed their shops, for about this time they have their New Year. Then follow the „ten penitential days[13]“ given as preparation for the feast of Tabernacles[14], in commemoration of the long time the people of Israel lived in tabernacles. In honour of this feast the children assist in building cottages or huts adorning them with tinsel[15], coloured paper, nuts and all sorts of fruit to show their joy that God has given us all we want.

[2] Nachſommer. [3] Sommerfäden. [4] Schnecken. [5] Heuſchrecken. [6] Ernte (harvest-home, Erntefeſt. as he sows, he must reap, wie er ſäet, wird er ernten). [7] Schnitter, Mäher. [8] Senſe (sickle, Sichel. to beat the scythe, die Senſe ſchärfen). [9] Garben. [10] Heugabel. [11] Leiterwagen, brachte ſie nach der Scheune. [12] Heuſchober. [13] Bußtage. [14] Laubhüttenfeſt. [15] Goldflitter.

III. Autumn.

45.

All nature announced the coming of autumn with its many-coloured leaves and beautiful fruit. In the fields the gleaners[1] had looked for the last ears of corn[2], the field-

[1] Ährenleſer. [1] Ähren.

mice had taken in their winter-provisions. The pretty singers of summer had ceased their gay songs, there was nothing to be heard but the inharmonious cries of the crow[3] and the raven and the joyous laughter of the boys who were busy flying their kites[4], the sheep were feeding on the stubble-fields[5], while the country-people were already occupied in breaking the ground[6] for the winter-corn. The time was come to shoot partridges[7] and to catch snipes, and hunting-parties were arranged. Mr. James and his family were asked by a friend to come to a country-ball given to his labourers at the harvest-home. The barns were well filled, the work in the fields was finished on Tuesday, and Thursday letters of invitation were sent round for Saturday, which had been fixed for the feast. The barn-floor[8] was chosen for dancing, where afterwards the thrashers[9] (auch thre) had to swing their flails[10], to free the grains from the chaff[11], that they might be sent to the mill to be ground to flour[12].

[3] Krähe, Raben. [4] Drachen fliegen laſſen (dragon, Drachen). [5] Stoppelfelder. [6] das Land umackern. [7] Rebhühner und Schnepfen jagen, Jagdpartieen. [8] Tenne. [9] Dreſcher. [10] Dreſchflegel (thrashing-machine). [11] Spreu (to separate the wheat from the chaff, die Spreu vom Waizen ſondern). [12] zu Mehl mahlen (bran, Kleie).

46.

The barn was adorned with wreaths of corn and flowers and garlands of leaves. The work-people had come in their best clothes and danced very industriously. The girls had made the best of themselves, they wore dresses of light printed calico[1] or jaconet, our young friends wore white muslin trimmed with pink bows[2], they had also pink sashes. The music was composed of many wind-instruments, trumpets were blown, the flute was played

[1] Bunter Kattun. [2] Schleife, Gürtel.

upon, there were horns, bassoons[3], hautboys; even a kettle-drum, a triangle and cymbals were not wanting. The musicians played well enough, but as the band[4] had no leader, they were not always steady in keeping time, and the children sometimes stopped their ears[5] not to hear the discordant notes. In the meantime the country-folk opened the ball which they performed with much alacrity[6] and all the signs of a vivacious and noisy[7] joyfulness. Sometimes they stamped so hard as to shake the whole place. Every body was happy for the moment, and mirth[8] and laughter reigned over all. The children joined the dancers, and the boys whirled the peasant-girls round in a most amusing manner. They arranged quadrilles[9] and lancers, countrydances and round dances, a waltz, a galop, a mazurka, a polka, a schottisch(e). It was fortunate that they did not suffer from corns[10] for their fair dancers often trod on their feet.

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[3] Fagott, Oboe (mit jemand in ein Horn blasen, to act in accord with one) Pauke. [4] Musikkapelle, Dirigent (conductor, Kapellmeister), taktfest (fig. well-versed). [5] hielten sich die Ohren zu. [6] Munterkeit. [7] lärmend. [8] Scherz. [9] Kontertänze, Quadrillen (figures, Touren). [10] Hühneraugen (my corns shoot (~~brennen~~) most painfully).

47.

In the gardens there were scarcely any other flowers to be seen but the sunflower, the mallow[1], the dahlia and the asters, but the branches of the fruit-trees bent[2] under their weight, and the gardeners had to prop[3] them up. The children received so many plums, pears and apples, that they did not think of spending their pocket-money at the fruit-sellers'[4] (fruiterer). They did not regret any more the oranges they had liked so much in spring.

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[1] Malve, Georgine. [2] bogen sich (it must bend or break, es muß biegen oder brechen). [3] stützen. [4] Obsthändler.

Grape-gathering[5] in the vineyards (vintage) had begun; the vine-dressers[6] cut the bunches of grapes[7] which were trodden[8] in tubs and the juice of the stamped grapes was collected in wine-casks[9]. The must[10] or young wine was much liked by the children who had assisted the vine-reapers[11] in their uncle's vinery[12], and were invited to the festival given to the vintagers[11]. Soon the night-frosts tinged[13] the vine-leaves red and yellow.

Sometimes there were races[14] not far from their native town, and Mr. James took his eldest boys with him to see them. They saw the jockeys arrive with their beautiful horses, the gentlemen of the turf were betting[15] with the greatest interest, and large sums were lost and won in the course of the day. But the unfortunate jockey was to be pitied who was thrown from his horse[16] and made his master lose. Once they saw a balloon-ascent[17] and could perceive the people who occupied the car.

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[5] Weinleſe, Weinberge. [6] Winzer. [7] Weintraube. [8] to tread the grapes, keltern, Weinkelter. [9] Weinfaß. [10] Moſt. [11] Winzer. [12] Weinberg. [13] färbten. [14] Wettrennen. [15] wetteten. [16] ſtürzte. [17] Aufſtieg eines Luftballons, Gondel.

48.

In the woods there is now an active life. Huntsmen armed with guns[1] and hunting-knives, their game-bags[2] and bugle-horns hung over their shoulders[3], accompanied by their hounds that scent[4] the game, are pursuing hares, deer, roebucks and wild-boars[5]. Game-keepers ramble through[6] the wood to search for poachers[7] or wood-stealers.

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[1] Büchſe und Hirſchfänger. [2] Jagdtaſche und Horn. [3] (to shrug the shoulders, die Achſeln zucken. to treat with levity, auf die leichte Achſel nehmen. to cut one, j. über die Achſel anſehen, auch j. auf der Straße nicht grüßen; to cut one's coat according to the cloth, ſich nach der Decke ſtrecken). [4] aufjagen. [5] Wildſchweine. [6] Förſter durchſtreifen. [7] Wilddiebe.

The wood-cleavers[8] cut down with their hatchets[9] (axes) the trees marked out by the head-ranger[10] and his rangers. Fowlers[11] set their nets and traps with red berries to attract their victims; field-fares[12] are caught in great numbers, others are shot with the fowling-piece[13] and small-shot. Poor children go in search of mushrooms[14]; but they must take good care not to pluck the poisonous[15] fungi too, which are in general distinguished by brilliant colours. Old women gather dry leaves and branches for their (winter) fuel[16], charcoal-burners build their heaps of wood which are covered with earth while burning.

The weather becomes colder every day, and makes us think of our winter-garments. Mrs. James engaged a dress-maker and a needle-woman[17] for some days running. The young ones tried on[18] their last winter's dresses; they had outgrown them very much, the skirts[19] had to be lengthened by letting the tucks[20] down, they had to be turned as most colours fade[21], the sun draws them out very easily. The bodies (low, high b.)[22] were renewed, they did not fit. Mrs. James bought at the draper's[23] material for new Sunday-dresses; the young girls accompanied her, and their mother chose for Evelyn red French merino, for Margaret brown linsey and for little Lucy blue and white striped woolsey. On their way home they called at their milliner's[24] to order black velvet hats simply trimmed[25] with feathers and black and white satin[26] rolls and black silk ribbons. For the week-days the young girls had still their warmly wadded[27] hoods, lined with taffeta and trimmed with swan's down. The boys received felt-hats (hatter) and great-coats (tailor).

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[8] Holzhacker (-cutter). [9] Axt. [10] Oberförster, Förster. [11] Vogelsteller. Schlingen, Vogelbeeren. [12] Krammetsvögel. [13] Vogelflinte und Vogeldunst. [14] eßbare Pilze. [15] giftige Pilze. [16] Feuerung, Kohlenbrenner, Meiler. [17] Näherin. [18] anprobieren. [19] Röcke. [20] Aufnäher. [21] ausgehen. [22] Taillen. [23] Kleiderstoffhändler. [24] Putzmacherin. [25] garnieren. [26] Atlas. [27] wattiert (wadding, Watte), Kappen, gefüttert.

49.

The weather is very bad almost every day, the sky is covered with clouds, it begins to be very windy[1]. The atmosphere is very hazy[2]; it gets so foggy that it is difficult to see two steps, the sun can scarcely disperse[3] the mist at noon. It is not agreeable now to leave the town; people are quite satisfied with walking in the streets or suburbs[4]. These are no longer separated from the city by walls, the local board*) has ordered them to be broken down. Only some gates have been preserved near which stand the custom-houses[5] where the custom-officers[6] receive the duty. The children sometimes make excursions of discovery to distant parts of the town; the alleys[7] are here and there already widened, they will totally disappear by and by. All the streets are much frequented; it is sometimes difficult to make one's way, especially at the crossings[8], if one wants to cross the road[9], so many omnibuses and carriages are blocking up[10] the way.

[1] zu ſtürmen (the wind is in the north, in the west; it will fall). [2] nebelig. [3] ~~vertreiben~~. [4] Vorſtädte. [5] Steuergebäude. [6] Beamten. [7] Gaſſen. [8] Übergänge (take the first, second turning at your right, left, Querſtraße rechts, links). [9] ~~Damm.~~ [10] verſperren.

*) Magiſtrat; magistrate, eine Perſon im M.

50.

Now and then their rapid steps are checked[1] by an unforeseen hindrance. In one place workmen have taken up the pavement[2] to pave it anew, in another place a new street is being opened where till now a narrow thorough-fare[3] had been thought sufficient. A gentleman on horseback or in a carriage has run over a child, the

[1] gehemmt. [2] das Pflaſter aufgeriſſen (court-plaster, engliſches Pflaſter). [3] Durchgang (passage).

policemen try to disperse[4] the crowd of loiterers[5] and street-boys who have assembled near the place of the accident. There before the corner-house many persons stop to read the bills[6] stuck up on the pillars. In the next street carpenters have erected a scaffold[7]; masons are at work at the walls, there are heaps of lime[8] ready, journeymen mount and descend the ladder with their trowels[9] and hods; afterwards a house-painter will colour[10] the building with a brush[11]. As they approach a draw-bridge[12], one of its wings is raised, and they must wait for its coming down again. On their way home the children like to pass the market-place where the fair[13] is held; they would have found still more pleasure in the fair of a small town where rope-dancers[14] and jugglers show their tricks.[15].

[4] zerſtreuen. [5] Pflaſtertreter (to beat the pavement, das Pflaſter treten). [6] Anſchlagzettel (placard). [7] Gerüſt. [8] Kalk. Kellen und Mulden. [10] anſtreichen (ich will es dir anſtreichen, I shall be sure to punish you for it). [11] Maurerpinſel. [12] Zugbrücke (sluice, Schleuſe). [13] Jahrmarkt (fair, blond). [14] Seiltänzer und Taſchenſpieler. [15] Künſte.

51.

In these walks through the town Mr. James showed his children the Royal Castle[1] and the different palaces with their portals. The children pity the poor sentinels[2] who must be on duty[3] night and day, without other shelter than their sentry-box[4]. The father explains to them that they are relieved[5] every few hours, and now the children are much amused when the sentinels before the guard-house cry, „Come out[6],“ every time that their Majesties, his Royal Highness the Prince Royal, the presumptive heir of the crown, and other princes of royal descent pass;

[1] königliche Schloß. [2] Schildwachen. [3] Wache ſtehen (to mount the guard, auf Wache ziehen). [4] Schilderhaus. [5] abgelöſt. [6] heraus.

the Emperor never passed without being heartily cheered by His subjects. The soldiers can distinguish in the distance the carriages of the chamberlains[7], of the ladies of honour[8] and other persons of rank, who do not receive such honours. The family afterwards passed the Bank[9] and the townhall, where the mayor[10] and corporation and the town-councillors[11] hold their meetings in the large council-room[12] and deliberate on the welfare of their fellow-citizen[13]. The House of Commons[14] was not so spacious[15] as the House of Lords, though the deputies who are chosen by election (elector) from all districts, from the metropolis, and all chief-places[16] of the kingdom, sit[17] there during session-time[18].

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[7] Kammerherren. [8] Hofdamen. [9] (to draw money from a bank), Rathaus. [10] Bürgermeiſter. [11] Stadtverordneten. [12] Ratsſaal. [13] Mitbürger. [14] Abgeordnetenhaus. [15] geräumig. [16] Hauptort. [17] Sitzung halten. [18] Seſſion.

52.

One evening — it was the Emperor's birthday — the children went with their parents to see the great illuminations. All the public buildings: the barraks[1], the Royal Library, the General Post-office, the houses of the ambassadors were splendidly illuminated with gas-stars, or torches[2]. The war-office[3] was decorated with flags and all sorts of war-trophies; a large transparency represented the victorious Emperor crowned with a wreath of laurels[4]. From the roofs of all the houses flags and ensigns were waving gracefully moved by a gentle breeze; from time

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[1] Kaſerne, Bibliothek, Poſtgebäude, Geſandtſchaftshotels. [2] Pechfackeln. [3] Kriegsminiſterium (minister of the ecclesiastical affairs and of public instruction, m. of commerce, m. of naval affairs, (marine m.), m. of justice, m. of the interior, m. of foreign affairs, m. of the finances, m. of war). [4] Lorbeer.

to time Bengal flames threw their magic light on the beautiful monuments of bronze or sand-stone erected in honour of celebrated men. Mr. James took his children one day to see an orphan asylum[5], another time to an asylum for the blind[6], the deaf and dumb; but he went alone when he intended to visit a lunatic asylum[7], a workhouse, a hospital, an eye-hospital where the oculists[8] try to heal eye diseases, to remove cataracts[9] or put in artificial eyes. One day passing before the University, Mr. James talked to the children of the torch processions[10] with which the students sometimes honour their professors, of the lectures[11], which they do not always attend with great diligence and of the folly of the young men in fighting duels with pistols or swords. They take lessons from a fencing-master[12] to learn the use of arms, and the fencing-room[13] is more frequented by some than the lecture-room of the professors.

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[5] Waiſenhaus. [6] Blindenanſtalt, Taubſtummenanſtalt. [7] Irrenanſtalt (All Fools' Day, 1. April, to make an April-fool of . . .), Armenhaus (begging is forbidden). [8] Augenärzte. [9] den Star ſtechen (fig. to tell one the truth). [10] Fackelzug. [11] Vorleſung (studying Divinity, Medicine, Law etc.). [12] Fechtmeiſter. [13] Fechtboden.

53.

In one of their walks they passed the Mint[1], where the coins are stamped, the hospital for invalids, before the (Roman) Catholic church, the doors of which were open as usual, and they entered it. A priest was saying mass[2] before the High Altar, the choristers[3] swung the censers,

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[1] Münze (Gebäude), Münze (Geldſtücke) (to pay in one's own coin, j. mit gleicher Münze bezahlen. change, kleines Geld), geprägt (of the right stamp, von gutem Schlage). [2] las Meſſe (a Catholic priest, a Protestant minister, a Jewish rabbi). [3] Chorknaben, Weihrauchfäſſer, Frommen.

the devout sprinkled themselves with holy water and made the sign of the Cross on their foreheads and breasts. In the confessionals[4] the penitents confessed their sins to their confessors, and the priests exhorting them to do penance[5] gave them absolution; others were kneeling before the Holy Virgin telling their beads[6]. Going out of the church they met a monk, and their father told them of the different religious orders whose members (monks or nuns) must take a vow to pass their lives in cloisters under the control of a prior or an abbess. Then he spoke of the great schism (ßiśm) which had separated the church into the Greek and Roman Catholics; the head of the latter is the Pope or Holy Father, the other ecclesiastical dignitaries are the cardinals, the archbishops, the chaplains[7] and priests. Every member of the clergy takes the vow of celibacy[8] and adopts the tonsure. The following Sunday they went to a Protestant church, where Mr. James had taken a pew[9], and the congregation[10] accompanied by the organist who played on the organ, began a choral (hymn) from their hymn-books. The minister in his simple black gown[11], went into the pulpit and preached in an edifying[12] manner. Though the Service[13] of the Protestant and Reformed Church is not so ceremonious as that of the (Roman) Catholics it is no less edifying, for all Christian sects believe in one God, the Creator of the universe, pray with folded hands to him and to Jesus Christ, our Saviour[14] who brought salvation into the sinful world.

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[4] Beichtſtuhl, Beichtende. [5] Buße. [6] Roſenkranz. [7] Kapläne (vicar, rector, proteſt. Prediger, curate, Hilfsgeiſtlicher). [8] Cölibat. [9] Kirchenſtuhl. [10] Verſammlung. [11] Talar. [12] erbaulich. [13] Gottesdienſt. [14] Heiland (to say a prayer, ein Gebet ſprechen; to say grace, vor und nach Tiſch beten. the Lord's prayer, das Vaterunſer).

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full dress[1], or battalions of foot-soldiers with their knapsacks[2] and cartridge-pouches and detachments of artillery on horseback and on foot with their cannons. They marched with drums beating[3] and flying ensigns; the drummers beat their drums[4], and the pipers accompanied them on their instruments, when the other musicians had done their part. The children regretted that no female sutler[5] followed the soldiers, as is the custom in time of war. Sometimes they prolonged their walks to the parade[6] where the corporals drilled[7] the recruits. They were present on a festival occasion at a great parade where the Staff[8], the generals, many of them with orders on their breasts, colonels and officers of all ranks were there, as well as the members of the Royal family.

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[1] Parabeanzug. [2] Tornister und Patronentasche. [3] mit klingendem Spiel. [4] schlugen Wirbel. [5] Marketenderin. [6] Exerzierplatz. [7] exerzierte. [8] Generalstab.

57.

One day Mr. James received a telegraphic despatch (telegram[1]), from a friend who wished to change his abode[2], requesting him[3] to take a comfortable lodging (no furnished apartments) for his family. Mr. James had to go to many houses where a bill[3] announced „Apartments to let“ („to be let“), before he found what he sought. It was a lodging on the first floor of an elegant-looking house, a whole flat. There was at first the passage (covered with oil-cloth) with a hall-stand (umbrella-st., hat-rack), then one entered the rooms, all on one floor[4] (on one flat) opening into one another: a drawing-room[5], dining-room, breakfast-

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[1] (cablegram; telephone, call rooms; Röntgen's X Rays). [2] Wohnort verändern, mit der Bitte. [3] Mietszettel. [4] Flucht. [5] Gesellschaftszimmer.

room (morning-room), closet[6], spare-room and library which the joiner[7] had wainscoted; some of the floors were painted[8] and some were polished. The bed-rooms, the dressing-room[9], the sitting-room, the lumber-room, the kitchen and the pantry (larder)[10] looked upon a small court, where a well and a dust-hole[11] were to be seen. In that moment a man with a hand-organ[12] played on his melancholy instrument. There were folding-doors[13] and a double lock for the outer door. The steps of the great staircase (for there were besides, back stairs[14] and a winding [auch spiral] staircase) were easy to ascend. There was a solid balustrade (banisters) and on each floor a landing-place[15]. Water and gas were both laid on, and the taps[16] were all in good order. Mr. James engaged[17] the lodgings; the rent was not too high, the other tenants were respectable people, and his friend preferred a quarter's[18] notice.

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[6] kl. Privatzimmer, Gaſtzimmer, Bibliothek- oder Studierzimmer (auch study; circulating library, Leihbibliothek; to subscribe; my subscription is up at the end of the month; to renew it). [7] der Tiſchler, getäfelt. [8] geſtrichen, gebohnt. [9] Ankleide-, Wohnzimmer, Rumpelkammer. [10] Speiſekammer, lagen nach. [11] Müllgrube. [12] Leierkaſtenmann (the old story, die alte Leier). [13] Flügelthüren; Schloß, das zweimal ſchließt (to double-lock a door, eine Thür zweimal verſchließen; l. with a spring-bolt, Drückerſchloß). [14] Hintertreppe. [15] Treppenabſatz. [16] (incandescent gas light, Gasglühlicht; mantle, Strumpf) die Hähne (von der Leitung). [17] mietete, Miete, Mieter. [18] viertelj. Kündigung.

58.

The ground-floor[1] was occupied by the landlord who was a hair-dresser, and had his shop in a building behind the house. His name was Dick[2] Harper, Mr. James had known him for many years, and he was glad to have

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[1] Parterre (im Theater: pit). [2] Richard, auch Richard.

being a little vain liked her cloth boots[7] to fit her well; but as it had already happened more than once that they had been too narrow[8], so that they had pinched[9] her, especially below the instep[10], her mother desired the workman to make them rather large and comfortable. She took laced[11] boots, for the elastics[12] are easily spoiled. As this shoemaker did not repair[13] any shoes, they took them to the cobbler's[14] if they wanted them to be soled or heeled. Sometimes they went to the linen-draper's[15] to buy ready-made blouses of cambric[16], muslin etc.

[7] Zeugſtiefel. [8] eng. [9] drücken, kneifen. [10] Spann. [11] Schnürſtiefel. [12] Gummizug. [13] ausbeſſern. [14] Schuhflicker. [15] Leinwandhändler. [16] Battiſt.

61.

One evening they bought some fine cloth at the draper's[1] for a dress-coat and some plush for a dressing-gown for Mr. James, and Mrs. James took several samples[2] of different colours, dark as well as light, to show them to her husband that he might choose one that wore well, and did not lose its colour[3] too soon. The light coloured cloth seemed to get dirty[4] easily and not to be lasting[5]. Mrs. James knew all those merchants, she was sure not to be cheated[6]; they did not overcharge[7], they had fixed prices in all those shops and gave good measure. Sometimes the children were sent to fetch something or other from the bookseller's, the haberdasher's[8] or the fancy or Berlin wool shop.

[1] Tuchhändler (mercer, Schnittwarenhändler), Leibrock, Plüſch, Schlafrock. [2] Proben (pattern-boy, Muſterknabe). [3] verſchießen. [4] ſchmutzen (sordid interest, ſchmutziger Eigennutz. dirty linen, ſchmutzige Wäſche). [5] dauerhaft. [6] betrogen. [7] überteuern. [8] Poſamentier, Tapiſſerieladen.

The greatest pleasure in these walks was for the children to stop before the shop-windows[9] of the turner[10], the watchmaker, and particularly at the jeweller's. They looked at the precious stones, which sparkled in the light of the gas-lamps, those ear-rings, bracelets[11], brooches (in steel, mother of pearl, horn), necklaces[12], rings of gold with diamonds of the first water, with rubies, emeralds[13] and garnets[14], with turquoises and topazes.

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[9] Schaufenſter. [10] Drechsler. [11] Armband. [12] Halsband. [13] Smaragd. [14] Granate (pomegranate, Granatfrucht; grenade, Geſchoß).

62.

When they were tired with walking, they returned by tram (horse-tram, steam-tram, electric t.), or their good Mamma took them every now and then to a confectioner's shop to drink a cup of chocolate, or a glass of lemon-water and to eat some biscuits. They admired the sweet provisions[1] that were there in abundance: pies[2], fruitcakes, sweet-meats[3], burnt almonds, gingerbread and so on.

One evening their father took them to a restaurant to eat some lobsters[4], oysters and caviar; they were much amused with the claws and tails of the crabs[5] they saw there, and other strange looking fish.

One night they were frightened by the cry, „A thief, a thief!“ A man had been taken in the very act of pilfering[6] a gentleman's well filled purse[7]. He was arrested by the watchman[8], and recognised as a sharper who had already committed several considerable burglaries[9], and

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[1] Vorräte. [2] Paſteten (pastry-cook, Kuchenbäcker). [3] Konfekt, gebrannte Mandeln, Pfefferkuchen. [4] Hummern. [5] Krebs (Schere, claw). [6] war auf friſcher That ertappt, als er ſtibitzte. [7] (purse-proud, geldſtolz. to bear the purse, Herr im Hauſe ſein). [8] Nachtwächter, Gauner. [9] nächtliche Einbrüche.

had passed several years in a House of Correction. He was kept prisoner a long while having intercourse[10] with nobody but his jailor[11]; his lawyer tried in vain to soften the offence[12], he was sentenced to gaol[13] for life. At the same time a murderer was in jail[13] whose sentence was, expected to be hanging (on the gallows[14]).

[10] Verkehr. [11] Gefängniswärter. [12] mildernde Umstände geltend machen. [13] Kerker. [14] Galgen (to be beheaded, enthauptet werden. to be sent to the tread-mill, Zwangsarbeit thun müssen; condemned to pay a fine, zu einer Geldstrafe verurteilt).

63.

At the approach of winter Mrs. James took in a good provision of fuel[1], and thought of washing all the soiled linen[2]: drawers, night-dresses, night- and morning-caps, stays[3], collars and cuffs[4], one day she had all the fine things washed[5]. She availed herself of[6] the absence of her husband, who did not like to be in the house when there was a great wash, or thorough cleaning of all the rooms, for she did not send the linen to the laundress to be washed (to the wash). She took a washer-woman who had been much recommended to her, though she asked more money (larger wages[7]) than was the custom[8] in this town; she was perfectly honest, and disinterested, not covetous[9], but she needed much money for the support of her family.

[1] (wood, Holz; you cannot see wood for trees, du siehst den Wald vor Bäumen nicht. charcoal, Holzkohle. peat, Braunkohle. coal, Steinkohle. coal-scuttle, Kohlenkasten; to carry coals to Newcastle, Eulen nach Athen tragen. turf, Torf). [2] (body-linen, table-linen, bed-linen (bedclothes), kitchen-linen); Frauenbeinkleider, Unterbeinkleider (a pair of d.). [3] Korsets (a pair of stays, ein Korset). [4] Manschetten. [5] feine Wäsche. [6] benutzte. [7] Lohn. [8] gebräuchlich. [9] habsüchtig.

64.

Her husband whom she had married very young, led a dissolute life[1], and was drunk nearly every day when he came home, and he treated her ill in his state of intoxication[2]. She had intended to be divorced[3], but he died suddenly of apoplexy[4], after having had several fits of delirium tremens[5], a dreadful illness which often puts an end to the sad existence of a drunkard[6]. The woman had still in her care her infirm father-in-law and her two grand-children Johnny[7] and Fred, who were twins[8] and only four years old. Their parents were dead, the mother died of consumption[9], the father of scarlet fever[10]. Her son-in-law[11] had had neither brother nor sister, nor other near relations who might have brought up his children, now father- and motherless orphans. Their guardian[12] willingly agreed that their grand-mother should take care of them.

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[1] liederliches Leben (Bruder Liederlich, rake). [2] betrunkener Zustand. [3] ſich ſcheiden laſſen. [4] Schlaganfall. [5] Säuferwahnſinn. [6] Trunkenbold. [7] Abkürzung für Johann und Friedrich, John, Frederic). [8] Zwillinge. [9] Auszehrung. [10] Scharlachfieber (measles, Maſern). [11] Schwiegerſohn. [12] Vormund.

65.

The washer-woman[1] was occupied from morning till night soaping[2] and rubbing the linen in a tub[3], rinsing it in a rinsing-coop[4], blueing[5], starching and wringing it out. Then she carried it in a basket to the drying-yard, which was preferred in good weather to the loft[6]. She hung the linen on the line, and fastened[7] it with pegs[8].

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[1] (laundress, wäſcht bei ſich; laundry, wash-house, Waſchhaus). [2] einſeifen. [3] Faß. [4] Spülfaß. [5] blauen. [6] Boden. [7] befeſtigte. [8] Klammern.

After a day or two it was dry enough to be damped and folded[9]; the maid-servant took it to the mangle[10]. This done, part of the linen had to be ironed[11] (the iron) on the ironing-table (-board), the heater in the box had been made red-hot[12].

At last the linen was locked up in a wardrobe. Then all the lodging was scoured[13] by a char-woman, the windows were cleaned[14] and all the furniture rubbed and polished.

Before putting away all the summer clothing, Mrs. James held a general inspection of them, and took care to take out spots of grease[15] with benzoline.

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[9] (Wäſche) gelegt. [10] Rolle. [11] plätten (Plättfrau, ironing-woman. to gauffer, auch goffer) flute, brennen. stand or rest for the box, Plättroſte). [12] glühend. [13] geſcheuert, Scheuerfrau. [14] gereinigt. [15] Fettflecke ausmachen (scouring-drops, Fleckwaſſer).

IV. Winter.

66.

Some days later the children came home crying that it was going to snow. Indeed the sky was covered with light grey clouds, and soon large flakes[1] began to fall. This lasted the whole night, and the following morning the snow lay deep in the streets; the boys were radiant[2] with joy, for this was a sign that winter was come. This time the snow melted[3] very soon, so that the streets were quite dirty, for unhappily in the course of the day, the snow changed into rain. The ladies did not leave the house without goloshes, water-proofs[4], or without fastening

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[1] Flocken (snow-slip, Lawine. he tells me it snows, er ſagt mir, es ſchneit, prov.). [2] ſtrahlend. [3] ſchmolz (to melt into tears, in Thränen zerfließen; the thaw will soon come, Tauwetter). [4] Regenmantel und ſchürzten die Kleider auf.

up their dresses with a dressholder. Besides a sharp wind[5] blew, in short, (it was weather in which one felt very comfortable indoors[6],) but would not like to turn a dog out; it was so cold and damp. There was so much mud[7] in the streets, that the foot-passengers were splashed[8] by the vehicles from head to foot.

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[5](it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good). [5]im Hauſe (to stay indoors, out-of-doors, außer dem Hauſe), keinen Hund zum Hauſe hinaus jagen; naßkalt. [7]Schmutz. [8]mit Schmutz beſpritzt.

67.

But soon it began to freeze hard. Every night the roofs were covered with hoar-frost[1], and even when the ice melted a little, it was soon glazed frost[2] again, so that the pavement[3] became very slippery[4], and it was a difficult thing not to fall. There was a sharp frost this winter, the ground was frozen quite hard. The thermometer marked sometimes (stood at) 10 degrees below (above) freezing-point, the rivers were frozen[5]. But the children were not delicate[6]; they went out to skate[7] after dinner, and when there was snow, the boys passed all their leisure[8] moments in the street pelting one another with snowballs, making snow-men of an enormous size[9], sliding on the ice, without taking care of their hands, which were soon frost-bitten[10], and of their chapped[11] lips. Some of them even were subject to chilblains[12], or had a stitch in their side. Some-

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[1]Reif. [2]Glatteis (the rain falls frozen, es fällt Glatteis; icicle, Eiszapfen). [3](da iſt teures Pflaſter, it is dear to live there). [4]glatt. [5]zugefroren (to freeze to death, erfrieren). [6]ſchwächlich. [7]Schlittſchuh laufen. [8]freien (Muße; at leisure, mit Muße). [9]Größe. [10]vor Froſt erſtarrt. [11]aufgeſprungen. [12]litten an Froſtbeulen, Seitenſtechen.

times when the roads were fit for sledging, Mr. James went out in the sledge with his children, which was a great treat to all. To be protected against the cold, he put on his fur-cloak and his fur-(lined) gloves, the ladies took their warm wrappers, their gaiters[13], their fur-capes[14], fur-cuffs and muffs, the boys had caps with ears[15]; feet warmers[16] were put into the sledge.

[13] Gamaſchen. [14] Pelzkragen (boas), Pelzmanſchetten. [15] Ohrenklappen. [16] Fußſäcke.

68.

Coming back from these excursions the children received mulled wine[1] and roasted apples, or their father made punch for them, and took himself a little glass of liqueur (för) to get warm again. Nevertheless one evening Henry complained of cold feet. Evelyn had a violent headache, and soon after the others suffered from a dreadful cough, and were so hoarse[2] that they could hardly utter a word. They had all of them caught cold[3]. Margaret had a severe influenza[4], Lucy only a swelling of the glands[5] for some days. The boys who had been on the coach-box, were still worse off[6]. Alfred got the mumps[7], and Tom the hooping cough[8] to which he was liable. Barley-sugar[9] and liquorice (cor) would not do for him[10], the physician (doctor) gave him an ugly-looking draught[11], which was made up

[1] Glühwein und Bratäpfel (grog; the stirrup-cup, Abſchiedstrunk; dram, Schnaps). [2] heiſer (had a sore throat). [3] hatten ſich erkältet (I got a cold in my chest, in my head, ich habe den Huſten, den Schnupfen bekommen). [4] Grippe (Schnupfenfieber; nervous fever, Nervenfieber, the ague (ä-gju), das kalte Fieber; a hectic fever, auszehrendes Fieber). [5] angeſchwollene Drüſen. [6] waren noch ſchlimmer daran. [7] Ziegenpeter. [8] Keuchhuſten, neigte. [9] Gerſtenzucker und Lakritzen. [10] halfen ihm nichts. [11] Trank, Apotheker (dispensary; emetic, Brechmittel. camomile-tea, Kamillenthee).

by the dispensing chemist, and ordered him to bed for some time. He was isolated to prevent infection[12], hooping cough being highly infectious.

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[12] Anſteckung.

69.

These colds[1] passed quickly enough; but a short time later the children had some severe illnesses; happily they were not catching. Lucy was subject to attacks of croup[2], one night Mrs. James feared even it might be diphtheria, but the physician found it was inflammation of the throat[3], which lasted some days and caused much pain[4]. Margaret must avoid draughts[5]; she had once had the erysipelas[6], and on very slight[7] occasions she was liable to get it again. Tom was rather delicate and still more so, when he had had a brain fever[8]. Mrs. James sat up night after night at his bed, she watched his broken[9] slumber and soothed his feverish dreams by her presence, of which the child was aware even in his paroxysms of fever[10]; he did not like to be touched by the nurse[11]. She had placed near his bed-side a small table with a night-lamp, a lamp-shade[12] to shield the weak[13] eyes of the sick child, and all the things she might want during the night, such as a box with matches[14], a wax taper[15], a candlestick*) with

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[1] Erkältungen (c. in the head, Schnupfen; c. in the chest, Huſten). [2] Bräune (bronchitis). [3] Halsentzündung (inflammation of the lungs). [4] Schmerz. [5] Zug. [6] Geſichtsroſe (mit der Zeit pflückt man Roſen, time brings every thing to pass). [7] geringfügig. [8] Gehirnentzündung. [9] unruhig. [10] Fieberanfall. [11] Krankenwärterin (to nurse, pflegen). [12] Schirm (fire-screen). [13] ſchwach (feeble, altersſchwach). [14] Schwefelhölzchen (match-box). [15] Wachsſtock, Leuchter, Wachslicht, Stearinkerze.

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*) Webster mit -.

a wax- or composite candle, the bottles of medicine, fresh water and cooling drinks[16], her Bible and a collection of sermons.

[16] kühlender Trank.

70.

The physician came twice a day to see his patient; he wrote a prescription[2] which the servant took to the chemist's, pills[3], powder, quinine[4] (Peruvian bark), potions[5], of which he had to swallow a spoonful every two hours. After many days of anxiety, the physician declared the child out of danger; but his pulse[6] was not yet quite regular, it beat too quickly, when he felt it, especially in the evening, and his tongue[7] was still very coated[8] (a white tongue), therefore he ordered a careful diet[9]. By degrees[10] the appetite returned, Tom recovered[11] slowly, but was still obliged to keep in bed[12] for some time, as he was very weak, and relapses often prove fatal. The first time he was allowed to get up, he felt giddy[13] with the exertion, and had nearly fainted[14]; he was scarcely able to drag[15] himself across the room to the couch. He received cordials and restoratives[16], gathered new strength, and in short was convalescent[17].

[1] (physician's fee, Honorar). [2] verſchrieb Rezepte. [3] (eine bittere Pille, a choke-pear. eine Pille zu verſchlucken geben, to give one a pill to swallow). [4] Chinin (Chinarinde). [5] Arzneitrank, hinunterſchlucken (hiccups, Schlucken). [6] (to feel the pulse, den Puls fühlen, fig. to try one's mind). [7] (to have a word on the tip of one's tongue, ein Wort auf der Zunge haben. his tongue tipped, er hat ſich verſprochen. what the heart thinks, the tongue speaks, wes das Herz voll iſt, des geht der Mund über. hold your tongue, ſchweig ſtill). [8] belegt. [9] ſtrenge Diät vorſchreiben (he was put on low diet. [10] allmählich. [11] erholte ſich. [12] bettlägerig bleiben. Rückfall, lebensgefährlich. [13] ſchwindlich. [14] ohnmächtig geworden. [15] ſich ſchleppen. [16] Stärkungsmittel (jelly-broth, Kraftbrühe, tonics, ſtärkende Arznei). [17] Geneſende (fam. was on his mending way).

71.

The children were not yet quite well again, when Christmas Eve[1] came, the festival most dear to children. They were not yet allowed to quit the sick-room[2], and their good parents gave them a fir-tree, ornamented with tinsel[3], chains made of coloured paper, with gilt walnuts and hazel-nuts, and besides they had a great many presents (in Engl. X mas boxes), which were placed in the evening on a large table. The boys received book-markers[4], pen-knives to cut their pencils, a case with mathematical instruments[5], memorandum-books, walking-sticks with gilt tops[6], skates, and so on; Henry even got a pair of stilts and a handsledge. The girls found on the table: ladies' companions[7], needle-books, pin-cushions, a case with knitting-needles, a woolwinder and thimbles, scissors and silver bodkins[8].

Alfred received Lessing's complete works and Evelyn those of Schiller bound in calf with gilt edges; they took great pleasure in arranging them on the top-shelf[9] of their little book-case. Mr. James presented Tom with a writing-desk, and the little fellow promised his father to become a great scholar. Margaret liked best of all her presents a nice musical box[10] which played several pieces (tunes), and Henry and Lucy were very glad to receive a set of dominoes and a box of alphabetical letters; on Christmas-day they stripped the tree, and drew lots for some of the sweets.

On New Year's Day their friends sent them cards of

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[1] (A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, ſteht auf den engl. X mas cards). [2] Krankenſtube. [3] Rauſchgold. [4] Leſezeichen. [5] Reißzeug, Notizbuch. [6] Knöpfe. [7] Nähetui. [8] Schnürnadel. [9] oberſte Fach, Bücherſchrank. [10] Spieldoſe.

congratulation, or came to wish them a happy New-year[11], a custom which is going more and more out of fashion.

About this time the Jews have another great feast, lasting eight days, the feast of Dedication in remembrance of the victories of Israel under the Maccabees and of the re-establishment of the worship of Jehovah, a feast during which the children especially are happy and gay.

[11] (New Year's Eve, Sylveſter; I wish you many happy returns of the day; I congratulate you on your birthday); aus der Mode (fashionable, modern, elegant. Modehelð, beau, dandy).

72.

Two of these friends, Guy (Gei)[1] and Augustus, sons of a mechanic, they were most intimate with. The youngest of the brothers was an unfortunate boy, he had had the measles which had so much weakened his eyes that he squinted[2]. He was clumsy[3] in all his movements, pale, thin[4], and in a word very plain[5]. His want of exterior charms was the more striking[6], as his elder brother was very handsome[7]. His figure was elegant, he was rather tall for his age, his features prepossessing[8], shaded by long brown curls falling on his shoulders; he had a high, intelligent forehead[9], large blue eyes[10], well pencilled[11] eyebrows, long eyelashes[12], a Roman nose[13], his ears[14]

[1] Guido, waren ihre vertrauten Freunde. [2] ſchielte. [3] ſchwerfällig. [4] mager. [5] unſcheinbar, häßlich (plain-dealing, ehrlich). [6] auffallend (it strikes me, es fällt mir auf. to strike with fear, Furcht einjagen). [7] hübſch. [8] ſeine Geſichtszüge einnehmend. [9] (a wrinkled forehead, eine gefurchte Stirn). [10] (to have an eye upon, ein Auge haben auf. in his eyes, in ſeiner Gegenwart). [11] ſchön gezeichnete. [12] Augenwimpern [13] (a turned up nose, eine Stumpfnaſe. a pointed nose, eine Spitznaſe. a straight nose, eine gerade Naſe. to turn up his nose at something, ſeine Naſe rümpfen). [14] (over head and ears, bis über die Ohren. my ear is tingling, am I being spoken well of, or ill?).

were small, his lips and cheeks showed the healthy[15] colour of youth, and his chin had a pretty dimple[16] ~~in it.~~ He was of an amiable and affectionate[17] disposition, and his frank humour made him popular among his companions; but though ~~his brother~~ was a diligent, studious fellow, he, on the contrary, was lazy, and liked to be prompted[18], sometimes he played truant[19], so that his teachers had more than once been obliged to punish him severely, to give him an extra-task or to keep him in[20], that he might do his task over again; every day he went down several removes till he was the last, for he turned a deaf ear to all exhortations. His school-fellows had given him the nick-name[21] of „idle fellow“ of which he seemed to be as proud as of his beauty; he was greedy[22] and wilful like a spoiled child[23], but neither ill-tempered[24] nor impatient.

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[15] geſund (wholesome, der Geſundheit zuträglich). [16] Grübchen. [17] liebevoll. [18] ließ ſich vorſagen. [19] ging hinter die Schule. [20] nachbleiben laſſen; kam herunter mehrere Plätze. [21] Spitzname: Erzfaulpelz. [22] naſchhaft und eigenſinnig. [23] verzogenes Kind. [24] mürriſch.

73.

To celebrate the convalescence[1] of his children, Mr. James took them one night to the play[2]. It was a first night (first performance), and the pit[3] and the stalls were crowded to excess though the free list[4] was suspended that night. The reserved seats[5], the boxes, the dress circle (first tier), the second tier and the gallery, all were taken; for the piece had already at its first representation[6] been well received, had been a great success. There was no fear that the piece would be a failure, nor that the actors would be hissed[7]. It was a drama[8] in five acts.

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[1] Geneſung. [2] Theater, Premiere; to perform a piece. [3] Parterre, Parkett war überfüllt. [4] Freibillette, aufgehoben. [5] Sperrſitz, Logen, 1. und 2. Rang. [6] Vorſtellung. [7] ausgepfiffen. [8] (tragedy, comedy, ballet, opera, farce, Poſſe.

Before the curtain was drawn up, the children read the play-bill[9], fanned themselves with their mother' fan, looked at the audience[10] through their father's opera-glass, while Mr. James put on his glasses (spectacles or eye-glass), for he was short-sighted. At last the curtain rose, and the children stretched themselves to have a better view of the scenery. The costumes were splendid, the machinery well managed[11], the music[12] in the intervals not first rate but very noisy, and the actors perfectly at home in their characters[13]. The piece was likely to become a great favourite with the public, though some critics objected[14] to it because it wanted incident[15], and the plot[16] was not sufficient.

[9] Theaterzettel, Fächer. [10] Zuſchauer. [11] gut ausgeführt. [12] die Muſik in den Zwiſchenpauſen nicht bedeutend, aber rauſchend. [13] ganz zu Hauſe in ihren Rollen. [14] wandten ein. [15] daß es an Handlung fehlte. [16] der Knoten wäre nicht hinlänglich geſchürzt.

74.

The characters[1] were well distributed, the actors were in their element, they played well and had easy and elegant manners; there was general applause. Only one young actor, Mr. Philip S., who performed for the first time, was hissed; his delivery was not good[2], his by-play was unnatural, he stuck fast[3] and the prompter[4] had to speak so loud from his box, that the audience laughed at hearing him. At the end the enthusiasm was tremendous[5] and the actors were recalled[6].

Another time they went to the opera where a representation was announced as a benefit for the first tenor.

[1] die Rollen waren gut verteilt (to give a character to a servant, e. Diener ein Zeugnis ausſtellen). [2] ſein Vortrag war nicht gut, ſein Mienenſpiel war gezwungen. [3] blieb ſtecken (he is at the bottom of it, er ſteckt dahinter; there it sticks, da ſteckt der Knoten. [4] Souffleur. [5] ungeheuer. [6] herausgerufen.

The singers were well adapted[7] to their characters, and some arias (airs) were so well sung that they were encored[8]. On going away, there was such a violent draught of air that Mr. James got a dreadful toothache (from which he often suffered, lumbago[9], gout, rheumatism), so that he passed a sleepless night. The following morning he went to the dentist[10] to have a decayed tooth pulled out (stopped[11]), for he feared to have a swollen cheek (an abscess at the root of the t.) if he delayed[12] longer.

[7] geeignet. [8] da capo, verlangt. [9] Hexenſchuß, Gicht. [10] Zahnarzt (to cut teeth, Zähne bekommen. to cast the teeth, die Zähne wechſeln. [11] plombieren laſſen. [12] (Zahnwurzelgeſchwür), zögerte.

75.

The children were not yet allowed to begin their usual course of studies, and Mr. James gave them daily some tasks[1], that they might not get out of practice[2]. They had themes for little compositions and English tasks; in doing the latter they often sighed, for they were frequently obliged to have recourse[3] to the dictionary; they had forgotten all the words, and the spelling seemed too difficult to remember. Every moment they asked, „How do you spell[4] this word?“ As for the compositions, it was often the punctuation, they racked their brains about[5]; how difficult it was, to punctuate[6] well, to think of all the commas, semicolons, colons, points of exclamation*) and interrogation,*) the full-stops, the hyphens[7] and signs of

[1] Aufgaben (task-master, Zuchtmeiſter). [2] aus der Übung kommen (practice makes perfect, Übung macht den Meiſter). [3] ihre Zuflucht nehmen. [4] wie ſchreibſt du? (he is a bad speller, er ſchreibt nicht orthographiſch. spelling-book, Leſefibel). [5] ſich den Kopf zerbrechen. [6] interpunktieren. [7] Bindeſtriche.

*) nach Webster: excl. point, interr. point.

quotation[8] and the brackets. They took pains to write well, for their father liked a good hand-writing and did not allow them to scrawl. They were also very careful not to make mistakes in copying, that they might not be obliged to scratch out or to erase a word.

[8] Anführungszeichen, Klammern.

76.

In order to make them think of their Scripture lessons, Mr. James made them write down what they knew of the different kinds of worship[1] of different nations and periods[2] of history; what they remembered of paganism[3] and the idolatry[4] of the heathens who sacrificed beasts and even men to their idols, who believed in divinations[5], in wizards, witches and spell-bound (bewitched) persons. They had to tell what they had learned of Judaism and Mahomedanism; how the Jews as well as the Mahomedans worshipped one Superior Being, how Christianity had spread[6] in the heathen world. They spoke of the great Reformation begun by Luther by the act of nailing up his Theses against the sale[7] of Indulgences, and by which the Protestant Church was formed, divided afterwards into the Protestant and Reformed Church, the followers of the Swiss reformers Calvin and Zwingli. According to the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, the laity[8] may be saved[9] (win eternal bliss) by believing in the dogmas of the Holy Virgin[10], in the good works of the Saints and in their miracles, in original sin[11], in the Holy Trinity and so on.

[1] Gottesverehrung. [2] Zeitabschnitt (ancient times, alte Zeit. modern times, neue Zeit. patience and time bring all things about, mit der Zeit pflückt man Rosen). [3] Heidentum. [4] Götzendienst der Heiden (heath, die Heide). [5] Wahrsagungen (fortuneteller, Wahrsager), Zauberer, Hexen, bezauberte Menschen. [6] sich verbreitet. [7] Ablaßkram. [8] Laien (a layman; ein Laie in etwas sein, to know nothing of a thing). [9] selig werden. [10] Jungfrau Maria. [11] Erbsünde.

77.

He who ventures to deny one of these doctrines, taught by the priests, commits a sacrilege, a blasphemy[1]; he is called a heretic[2], an atheist. In ancient times he was summoned[3] before the Inquisition, condemned to death by fire, and burned alive at the stake[4]. After his death he must languish in Hell or Purgatory[5] while the devout pass through Purgatory to Paradise and will praise Almighty God with His angels and arch-angels (ſpr. ark).

They had also to study the catechism (kiſm), particularly the two eldest, for Easter was not far, and they would then have to go for a year to Mr. James[6] Wood, their clergyman, to take Bible lessons before being confirmed and partaking for the first time of the Holy Communion at St. Peter's[7]; their father belonged to this parish[8]. Mr. James gave them also arithmetical sums to work[9], that their teacher of arithmetic might not find them too little advanced for their class. They knew pretty well the four elementary rules of arithmetic[10], addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Therefore the girls and the little boys practised*) the rule of three[11] and fractions, while Alfred had to extract cube roots[12]. To be sure of the accuracy of their reckoning, or to find out their mistakes, they went over every sum twice and proved it[13].

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[1] Gotteslästerung. [2] Ketzer. [3] vorgeladen. [4] Scheiterhaufen. [5] Fegefeuer (doomsday, das jüngste Gericht). [6] James, Jakob (auch Jack, Jem), parson iſt ein veraltetes Wort. [7] Petrikirche. [8] Pfarrgemeinde. [9] Rechenaufgaben zu löſen. [10] die vier Species. [11] Regeldetri und Brüche (in die Brüche kommen, fig. to get badly off). [12] Kubikwurzeln ausziehen. Probe machen.

*) nach Webster: ce.

78.

Every day the girls had to do needle-work[1] for an hour. They established themselves round their mother's work-table[2] with their work-boxes well supplied with needles, reels[3] of fine and coarse thread, skeins of cotton etc. Mrs. James who wished to see her children charitable[4] to the poor[5], had introduced the custom that the clothes made by her daughters during those lessons should be given to a poor family whom she knew well. The wife, Mrs. Ross, had in former times been a servant of Mrs. James, who had always esteemed her on account of[6] her good behaviour, and had always praised the punctuality and faithfulness[7] with which she did her duty. Her truthfulness[8], sincere gratitude, her religious feelings, far from degenerating into bigotry[9], and her honesty were proved by many trials[10]. Now this good woman and her children all under age: Sophy[11], Sam, who unluckily stammered[12] so that he was not able to speak without making grimaces, Julius and Susan were reduced to the utmost poverty[13].

[1] Handarbeiten (I have got pins and needles in my leg, mir iſt das Bein eingeſchlafen). [2] Nähtiſch. [3] Rolle, Zwirn, Strähne. (to thread the needle, einfädeln. [4] mildthätig. [5] (poor I, ich Armer. to make but a poor shift, ſich kümmerlich behelfen. poor-rate, Armentaxe). [6] wegen (to give an account of, Bericht erſtatten), gutes Betragen (to be upon one's good behaviour, über ſich wachen). [7] Treue. [8] Wahrheitsliebe. [9] ausarten in Frömmelei. (honesty is the best policy, ehrlich währt am längſten). [10] Proben. [11] Abkürzungen von Sophia, Samuel. [12] ſtottern. [13] ins äußerſte Elend geraten.

79.

Mrs. James had therefore bought a piece of linen (dimity and flannel) out of which she cut shirts[1], chemises and petticoats. Margaret undertook all the stitching[2],

[1] Männer-, Frauenhemden, Unterröcke. [2] ſteppen.

Evelyn worked at the sewing-machine while Mrs. James sewed the seams[3]. Little Lucy hemmed[4] the pocket-handkerchiefs which her sisters marked[5], she knit stockings and socks. She was already so practised, that she very rarely broke the cotton; she began the stocking herself, yet she sighed a little when she knit the top[6] or the heel; sometimes she forgot even to decrease[7] the stitches or to make the seam and was therefore obliged now and then to undo her work or to take up some stitches (meshes) she had dropped; sometimes she shortened[8] her stitches, at other times the stitches were too big. Evelyn and Margaret had some wool left from their last worsted work[9], and Lucy made warm muffetees for Mrs. Ross; for little Susy (ie) she sewed some pinafores[10], while her sisters made aprons with bibs for Sophy or dresses for her doll of some rags. When this family had been provided with the necessary clothes, the young girls learned to mend their own clothes, to darn[11] stockings, and were rather proud of keeping their clothes in repair, to embroider in muslin, lace or wool; sometimes their work was stretched on a (embroidering-) frame[12].

[3] Kappnähte. [4] ſäumen (to run the seam, mit Vorderſtichen nähen. [5] zeichnen. [6] Rand. [7] abnehmen (auch lessen). [8] ſtrickte zu feſt, zu loſe. [9] Tapiſſeriearbeit, Pulswärmer. [10] Kittelſchürze, Latzſchürze, Lappen (a rag-picker, Lumpenſammler). [11] ſtopfen. [12] Stickrahmen.

80.

As the boys could not show their charity in the same manner, they saved[1] part of their pocket-money to buy slates, slate-pencils, pencil-holders[2], crochet*) -needles, knit-

[1] ſparten (to save time, um keine Zeit zu verlieren) einen Teil ihres Taſchengeldes. [2] Reißfedern, Häkelhaken.

*) nach Webster u. Chambers, ſp. franzöſiſch.

ting-needles and so on. In the meantime they rendered themselves agreeable to their sisters by reading to them in turns[3]. They took a book of ancient history with a detailed description of the Greek customs, of the Olympic games, of the oracles, especially that of Delphi where the Pythia prophesied on a tripod, of the legislation of Lycurgus in Sparta, and of Solon in Athens. The Persian and Peloponesian wars were related in a very interesting manner, and the children were very sorry to hear of the decline[4] of the Greeks and of the Macedonians conquering Greece under their kings Philip and Alexander the Great. With the same interest they listened to the stories of the foundation of Rome, of the battle between the Horatii and Curiatii, they were charmed at the explusion[5] of the Tarquinis and the installation[6] of the commonwealth (republic). They followed the Plebleians in their removal to the Sacred mountain, and triumphed when they had gained the institutions of the Tribunes of the people. After the invasion of the Gauls and the Punic wars Rome was the mightiest state, but soon the internal[7] troubles began, the insurrection of the Gracchi, the civil wars[8], the Triumvirates of the conquerors. The Roman Empire founded by the monarchy of Octavianus was no more the ancient Rome, and its division into the Eastern and the Western Empire foretold them its ruin. Alfred read very well, loud and distinctly, Tom sometimes slurred over[9] his words, and little Harry even skipped[10] now and then a line and had to read a passage over again.

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[3] abwechſelnd (the book is stitched, in boards, broſchiert, kartonniert). [4] Verfall. [5] Vertreibung. [6] Einführung der Republik. [7] innere Streitigkeiten. [8] Bürgerkriege. [9] verſchluckte. [10] ließ aus.

81.

Every evening the father examined the children in geography and history. All the family assembled in Mrs. J's. room which was most comfortably heated[1]; the stove never smoked[2], and drew well[3]. Every morning Mrs. James made the fire herself; Nanny, the servant, only brought the pieces of wood[4], arranged them in the stove, and placed the tongs[5] and shovel (i. e. the fire-irons) into the fender[6] upon the fire-dogs; there was a grate[7] in the lower part of the stove. Mrs. James put burning coals upon the wood, stirred[8] the fire and at last the ashes with the poker[9], and shut the stove[10]. Soon after the Dutch tiles[11] with which the stove was covered, were so warm, that the children could no longer lay their hands on them for fear of burning their fingers. Some apples were put into the stove[12]. In the evening the table which had its usual place before the sofa, was drawn near the stove, and the lamp was lighted[13]. Nanny had well cleaned and polished it, the globe and chimney were bright, the wick was well cut[14] that it might not smoke and blacken[15] the glass, and sufficient oil had been put in for the evening. Evelyn wheeled a rocking-chair[16] for Mr. James into its accustomed corner, put the cushion crocheted[17] by herself over its back, placed cane-chairs[18] round the table for her brothers and sisters and her mother's easy-chair[19] and foot-stool near the lamp, for Mrs. James was never idle.

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[1] geheizt. [2] rauchte (to smoke a cigar, eine Cigarre rauchen). [3] zog gut. [4] log of wood, ein Holzſcheit. [5] Feuerzange (the pincers, Kneifzange; to pull out, to drive in a nail) und Schaufel. [6] Ofenvorſetzer. [7] Kamin. [8] ſchürte (to read by the light of the fire). [9] Feuerſchürer. [10] machte die Klappe zu. [11] Kacheln. [12] in die Röhre. [13] angezündet. [14] der Docht gut geſchnitten. [15] blaken. [16] Schaukelſtuhl. [17] häkeln (his crotchets, ſeine Grillen. [18] Rohrſtühle. [19] Lehnſtuhl (upholsterer, Tapezierer; to stuff furniture, to put up a drapery).

82.

Then at the fixed hour the children came with their maps[1] and the examination*) began. Which are the straits[2] of the Mediterranean? The Straits of Gibraltar and so on. The islands? The Balearic Isles, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Elba, Malta, the Ionean Isles, Candia. Which are the countries of Southern Europe? Turkey (the Porte[3], Turk, Turkish) and Greece (Greek), Italy (Italian) and the Iberic peninsula[4], containing Spain and Portugal (Spaniard, Portuguese). Which are the mountains of these countries? The Balcan, the Apennines and the Pyrenees. The most known rivers? Maritza, Po with Adige, Arno, Tiber, Ebro, Minho, Duero, Tajo, Guadiana and Guadalquivir. The capitals of Spain and Portugal? Madrid and Lisbon. Then they spoke of the peninsulas and countries of Northern Europe, viz:[5] Scandinavia, containing Sweden and Norway (Swede, Norwegian), Denmark (Dane) consisting of Jutland, Funen, Zeeland etc., Great-Britain (England, Wales and Scotland) with Ireland (Englishman, Scotchman, Irishman). They named the best known rivers of these countries, the metropolis Stockholm near the Mälar-sea, Copenhagen, London on the Thames, Edinburgh (böro) and Dublin.

[1] Landkarte. [2] Meerenge (to be in great straits, in Not ſtecken). [3] die Pforte (sultan, Sultan). [4] Halbinſel (bounded on the north by . . .). [5] Abkürzung für videlicet, nämlich.

*) Die Ausſprache der geogr. und geſch. Namen weicht oft trotz gleicher Orthographie ſehr von der deutſchen ab.

83.

The eastern part of Europe is the Russian empire (Russian) whose monarch is called Czar, his wife Czarina, the successor and the other princes are Grand-dukes[1]. The

[1] Großfürſt.

empire is watered by large rivers, the Ural and the Wolga, which flow into the Caspian Sea, the Don, the Dnieper etc. The ancient metropolis is Moscow, the present one St. Petersburg. The most known provinces are: Courland, Livonia, Esthland (the Baltic Pr.), Finland, the Ukraine. The Crimea and Poland (Pole, Polish) with Warsaw belong also to Russia.

Of France the children related among other things the boundaries (on . . .) and the provinces: Normandy, Champagne, Burgundy, Provence etc.; Lorraine and Alsace (Alsatian) have been reconquered by the Germans; the rivers: Rhone, Garonne, Loire and Seine water the land, the mountains of which are: Jura, Vosges, Cevennes etc. They told how this beautiful land had been the scene of many bloody wars; under the reign of the kings of the House of Valois the English had taken possession of it until Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, had repulsed them; the terrors of St. Bartholomew where so many Huguenots were killed, filled Europe with horror. Henry IV of Bourbon gave them freedom in religion by the Edict of Nantes which was afterwards revoked[2]. Under Louis XIV France reached its highest bloom, but after his death which took place soon after the unhappy end of the war of succession[3] in Spain, the country was devastated by her own children in the different revolutions: the first, that of July, then that of February and the last after the great war in 1870—71.

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[2] widerrufen. [3] Erbfolgekrieg.

84.

Then they named the other states of Europe, Belgium (Belgian) with the towns: Brussels, Antwerp, Bruges and Lieges, Holland or the Netherlands (Dutchman, Dutch) with Amsterdam, the Hague, Leyden. This land became independent by the Insurrection under William of Orange.

They spoke of Switzerland (Swiss) of which they named some cantons: the Grisons, Valais, Geneva, Bern etc., they related its deliverance by William Tell, the wars against Charles the Bold etc. Still better informed they proved with regard to Germany, a country composed of many different governments which form now one empire. The most important state is Prussia (Prussian) with the metropolis: Berlin. Her provinces are: the Margraviate of Brandenburg (a Marker), Pommerania, Posen, East and West Prussia, Silesia, Saxony, Westphalia, the Rhine Provinces with Aix-la-Chapelle and Treves etc. Then they named the Grand-Duchies of Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Baden, the Dukedom of Brunswick, the kingdoms of Wurtemberg, of Bavaria with Munich, Ratisbon, Nuremberg, and of Saxony with Dresden.

85.

After this came the rivers of Germany; first of all the Rhine which has its source (rises) in the Alps; it becomes navigable[1] at Chur, goes through the Lake of Constance, makes its famous cataract near Schaffhausen, passes Basle (auch Basel), Strasburg, Mentz (Mainz, Mayence) where it receives its tributary stream[2] the Main (which is tributary to . . .) Bonn, Coblence, Cologne. In Germany its banks are adorned with the ruins of old castles; it flows (falls)[3] by several mouths into the North Sea after having taken[4] the Moselle and Meuse. Then they spoke of the Weser with the Hanseatic and free town of Bremen which lies at its mouth[5], of the Elbe with Hamburg, the Oder, Vistula[6], which often destroys its dikes[7], breaks its banks[8], and causes dreadful inundations (floods), and the Danube. They named also the German mountains, such as the Black

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[1] ſchiffbar. [2] Nebenfluß. [3] ergießt ſich. [4] aufgenommen. [5] Mündung. [6] Weichſel (plica polonica, Weichſelzopf). [7] Dämme. [8] tritt über.

Forest, the Hartz (rz), the Sudetic Mountains, the Giant M., the high and lowplains[9], the heaths, some narrow passes and valleys.

As a reward their father told them of the customs of the Mountaineers[10], of the cow-keepers'[11] life in their cottages, of the home-sickness[12] of the Swiss, of the avalanches[13] and falls of earth.

[9] Hoch- und Tiefebenen. [10] Bergbewohner. [11] Sennhirt. [12] Heimweh. [13] Lawinen.

86.

The following evening Mr. James continued his examination of history, and he questioned the children about the middle ages. They told him that it begins with the migration of the nations[1]. Some of these tribes[2] who came to Europe, were the Goths, the Vandals, the Huns (Attila, the scourge of God[3]) and the Longobards. The mightiest tribe was that of the Francs whose King Clovis founded the empire of the Francs. His successors, called Merovingians, were weak monarchs, entirely governed by the major-domo, of whom one, Pepin le Bref, dethroned them and made himself king. His son Charlemagne was the greatest of the Carlovingians. Louis le Débonnaire who succeeded him, was so weak that even his sons revolted against him. After their father's death they divided the empire between them in the treaty of Verdun. Lothaire became emperor of Italy, Louis the German, King of Germany and Charles the Bald, King of France. The house of the Carlovingians was soon extinguished in Germany and France for which land a better time dawned under the Capetingians. Germany flourished under the Saxon kings and those of the house of Franconia. The most unhappy of these was Henry IV who, excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII, did penance and received absolution at Canossa.

[1] Völkerwanderung. [2] Stämme. [3] Geißel Gottes.

87.

During the last years of his reign Peter the Hermit travelled through Germany, preaching the Crusades and enflaming all Christians to leave their country and to free the Holy Sepulchre from the Infidels. The first Crusaders were Godfrey of Bouillon etc.; even kings such as Richard the Lion-hearted and others took the cross. At this time the three orders [1] of chivalry were formed, the Knights of St. John, the Knights Templars and the German Knights. The choice of Conrad of Hohenstaufen excited the quarrels of the Guelphs and Ghibellines. After the extinction of that family came the sad time of the interregnum; at last Rodolph of Habsburg was chosen Emperor and finished the feuds (fjuds) between the knights. He was the ancestor of the emperors of Austria, this great empire with Vienna (Austrian, Viennese) which is composed of: Styria, Illyria, the Tyrol (Tyrolese), Bohemia, Hungary (Bohemian, Hungarian), Slavonia, Croatia (Croat), Dalmatia and Galicia with Cracow. At last Mr. James examined the children in modern history which begins with discovering the passage [2] to the East Indies by Vasco de Gama and the discovery of America by Christoph Columbus. Unhappily the slave-trade [3] dates from the same period.

[1] Ritterorden. [2] Durchfahrt. [3] Sklavenhandel.

88.

One of the most important events of the 16th century is the Reformation; soon after the Protestants received their name through their protest against the resolution of the Imperial Diet [1] at Spires. Unhappily this reformation was followed by many religious wars between the Catholic and Protestant princes who had formed the Union of

[1] Reichstag.

Schmalkalden. The most bloody of them was the thirty years' war which began with the proclamation of the Elector of the Palatinate[2], as king of Bohemia. In the Northern war the children took interest in Charles XII of Sweden. They were still more interested by the wars of Silesia, the seven years' war and the German wars of Independence[3]. These repetitions were of so much advantage to the children, that they received at Easter excellent reports[4] (certificates, testimonials), and all were moved up[5] into a higher class. To reward them for their application, Mr. James promised to take them again to the sea-side the following summer, on condition that they would begin their studies with the same zeal at the beginning of the new (half year) term.

[2] Pfalz. [3] Freiheitskriege. [4] Zensuren (c., t. = mehr für Betragen). [5] versetzt.

89.

When the summer-vacations came, Mr. James was not forced to retract[1] his promise, for looking back on the past year, he was satisfied with his children's progress, whose minds and intellects had both been formed and developed in the same satisfactory manner. They had well profited by the advantages, which the careful education of their parents had afforded[2] them. Their mother had taken care to cultivate[3] their moral qualities, such as obedience, order, truthfulness, punctuality etc. and Mr. James had neglected no opportunity of awakening their interest in the exterior things of this world, enlarging in this manner their minds. During their walks through the town, the fields and the forest and on their journeys, he had always directed their attention to the surrounding objects, had tried to make them understand the causes and effects of them, to awaken

[1] zurücknehmen. [2] dargeboten. [3] ausbilden.

their admiration for the beneficent institutions[4] of their native country, and to make them appreciate[5] the intellectual power of man, who has subjugated[6] Nature to his will.

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